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PHONETIC AND STENOGRAPHIC
SHORT HAND:

A

SCIENTIFIC SYSTEM

— OF —

SOUND AND SIGHT WRITING.

BY

REV. THOMAS MITCHELL,

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PHILOSOPHY OF SHORT HAND.

In answer to the question as to what must be the character and structure of that system of Short Hand writing, adapted to meet the legitimate demands it proposes, and the necessities the case requires, we may say in a general way, that it must be *systematic*, and this presupposes it to be founded upon certain fixed principles, inherent in the reception and communication of human knowledge through the medium of audible speech and written signs.

This not only renders an alphabet a necessity, but that it must be of such construction that it forms the common center embodying the elements and principles from which the signs emanate, and in such a manner that they will reciprocally suggest each other. If it is adapted to general use, it must also be of such a character that it will impose no greater tax upon the mind to comprehend, or the memory to retain, than that of our common long hand writing, and if possible very much less. From this it follows that such an alphabet must be composed of the least number of characters or letters, and of the simplest structure, and which involve the greatest number of elementary sounds they may be conventionally made to represent, and in the same proportion will the writing be legible and rapid of execution.

The fact is so patent to all, that it is scarcely necessary that we should say, that all written alphabets are mere *conventionalisms*, or that certain parties agree that certain marks shall represent certain things, or certain sounds, and whose unities or combinations shall convey certain ideas, and that the characters themselves have no phonetic peculiarity. The course most phonographers have pursued in the formation of their alphabets has been quite the reverse of this, even laboring to produce alphabets so numerically extended, amounting to from 75 to 100 in each, and difficult of formation, because intended to represent all the elementary sounds the language contains, analyzed to their extremest nicety.

Some of the modern systems, as Pitman's ; or its modifications, as Munson's and Graham's, give us an ambiguous reconstruction of the words themselves, which bears but little or no resemblance to either the sound or form of the words for which they are substituted, and rendering it necessary that each new structure must be memorized as the representation of the sign, and the sign for the word. In some of these reconstructed forms there are as many letters, and therefore requiring as many motions to make as there are in the words as they stand in the common alphabet ; hence nothing is gained in the ease with which they may be learned, or the time demanded in their execution.

As an example, see "Graham's Hand Book of Standard Phonography," page 189, where the following words are thus reconstructed :

"New Foundland. En-Fed-El end."

"New Testament. Net-Step."

"New York City. En-Yays."

"Personification. Pers-En-Ef-Shon."

"Painful. Pen-Ef."

"Paganism. Pee-Gays-Em."

"Nocturnal. En-Ket-Ben."

"Patronage. Pet-Ray-Jay."

We divide and pronounce these words as follows ; and although in the longest manner of the system, they have less

motions than by the above abbreviations, and in the natural compound sounds of the words.

nu-f-ow-l-and.

nu-ts-t-ment.

nu-y-or-k.

per-s-on-ni-fi-k-tion.

pa-n-ful.

pa-g-n-iz.

n-oc-tur-n-l.

pa-tro-na-g.

This includes the prefixes and affixes belonging to the words; each division is made with a single motion of the pen and finished in the order in which they are sounded, without being under the necessity of going back to put in a dot or dash for a vowel or anything to make it more legible. The longest of these, it will be seen, only requires seven motions of the pen, while the little word (the) requires ten in long-hand, and it will be readily seen that by pronouncing these syllabic divisions, the words themselves are accurately spoken, they are therefore the real phonetics of the words.

That we may not be charged with misrepresenting this feature of omitting the middle or former parts of words, and writing the others in their place for the whole words, we quote an example from page 121 of the "Compendium," under the heading of Contractions and Expedients: "The advanced writer may, in a few cases, extend this practice beyond the established word-sign contractions for the corresponding style; writing, for instance, Stens for 'circumstance,' Ef-Ret for 'comfort,' Pel-ish for 'accomplish,' Ray-Spense for 'responsible,' Pers-Dee for 'proceeding,' Rayses-Tee for 'resisting,' Pee Bee for 'public.' An 'affix-sign,' especially when it cannot be conveniently joined, may be omitted by the reporter, whenever its omission would not seriously endanger the legibility of his writing; thus, Com-Ens,—'commencement,' Ray-En-Jay, 'arrangement'—Ned-Stend, 'understanding'—Iths-Gay, 'thanksgiving'—Fer Gay, 'forgiving,'—Lev-Kend, (for) 'loving kindness.'"

Now let any one take either of these substitutes for the words and examine them as closely as possible, and see if they appear the least similar to the words, much less enough so as to suggest them. Again let him pronounce these substitutes, either in their single or compound elements, and he will discover that not a single one of the words will be suggested by the sounds he utters ; and if such is the case, what other conclusion can we arrive at, than that the theory is simply "conventionalism." I reconstruct a word, and say you must remember that the reconstruction means the word itself, though it bears no resemblance to the eye to assist the memory, and no corresponding sound to assist it by the ear. Now, can such a theory be properly called Stenography, and much less Phonography? But this is but a small part of the objection, because it requires the memory to retain each distinct form substituted for the words, in addition to the signs which represent the substitutes, thus imposing 100 per cent. additional tax on the memory.

In regard to the principle here recommended, to omit prefixes and first parts of words, and to write the remainder for the words, we may remark that it seems exactly the reverse of that which naturalness would indicate. For instance, if we should write "un," the prefix (as we do) for *under*, and add S to it for the word "understanding," how much surer would it suggest the word than though we should write "Ned-Stend," as in the above example? Again, how much more surely would our prefix "Com," and affix "ence," suggest the word "commencement," than to write "Com-Ends," as in the above quoted example ; this, "Com" and "Ence" are made with one motion each by our system, while with Graham's it requires two for each, as they each have vowels in them, hence consuming double the time to make in the one case than in the other.

We are aware that there are parts of words which neither begin nor end them ; but whose sounds, if spoken, will more readily call the words themselves to mind, than though the first, or last letter in their ordinary spelling were used

for such purpose; for example, the phonograph, representing the sound "Ol" in dollar, or "Ow" in hour : and in our list of word-signs, it will be seen we have availed ourselves to a limited extent of its significance ; but when the reconstructed substitute is a mere conventionalism, bearing no orthographical likeness to the eye or phonetic to the ear which would convey to the mind the word itself, then, we ask, how can the production be properly called Phonography ? or how can its use facilitate either the acquisition or practice of Short Hand writing ? It is not complicated and extended analysis, but simplified synthesis, the nature of the case demands. It is readily conceded that the elementary analysis of the sounds of the language is of value in exposing the defects in our English orthography ; but to construct a system by making signs for each of these elements, and call it *short hand*, is in exactly the opposite direction from simple philosophy and practicability. 2

Were it the object of Phonography to produce a universal language as a substitute for all others, then it would be necessary to construct an alphabet composed of as many characters as there are elemental or compound sounds employed in human speech, and which would phonetically represent all the proper and common names of things and beings, and all the distinct ideas comprehending at the time the standard of human knowledge, and such we conceive to be its susceptibility. Let this be done with a corresponding dictionary of definitions, and taught simultaneously in all the schools of the world, and it would seem to require but the succession of a few generations to give it one language, one literature, and, we think, one religion.

When, however, it is understood that the object of the art is confined to the task of producing a system of *Short Hand writing*, whether of Phonography or Stenography, or both combined, to enable us to record our words or those of others legibly and with the velocity of speech, it becomes necessary to cast aside every superfluous thing not essential to enable us to readily understand what is written even by

children, so that these may be able to read and write it at least as easily as they do our common long hand, and until such a system is produced, the art can be considered in no other light than that of mere experiment, and the fact that Short Hand writing is not taught in our common schools, is itself conclusive evidence that no such system has yet been given to the public.

It is a simple matter for a man to designate his own system "*The Standard of American Phonography*," but when that standard really appears, an appreciative public will not be backward in giving it the title it merits, for if anything within the wide range of literature stands more upon its merits than upon the reputation of its author, we think that thing is Short Hand writing. It is a singular fact that authors of Short Hand have started the controversy and kept it alive, as to whether Phonography or Stenography, meaning simply writing by sound or sight was superior and to be preferred, each laboring to show the weakest features of the other, just as some people seem to think they can only obtain a reputation by destroying that of their neighbors.

If men were not endowed with ears and the faculty of receiving impressions through the medium of sound, then the Stenographer might have grounds for his opposition. Or, on the other hand, if men did not possess the organs of sight, through which to receive the impress of external objects, then the position of the Phonographer might be defended; but when it is considered that through the medium of each of these inlets the mind receives the images of two distinct classes of objects, and that the memory deals with and retains both as easily as one, then the whole question becomes simply absurd. For instance, if a man had always been blind he could not remember the various peculiarities of sound any better than though he had always possessed perfect organs of vision.

Now, it is this mental endowment of organs of sight and sound which indicates the course to be pursued in the con-

ception and construction of a system of Short Hand writing adapted to meet the demands in the case, and whoever has the genius to invent and construct it, may rest assured that it will not be materially modified or changed in the future? The fact is, we must write by sound and read by sight, and the more perfectly the characters make the sounds of the words by speaking them, the easier and quicker will be the writing and the reading. It is evident that it would not do to divide the words in speaking as we are obliged to do in phonetically writing them. For example it would not do to divide the word *sight* in conversation or public speech si-t, or that of sound, s-ow-end, as we do in writing them.

It is now about eighteen years since we first published this system of Short Hand, which has never been given to the public, and we have not been able to materially change or improve it. There is one particular feature in which this has been done, and it is an equal improvement upon all other systems, and which consists in writing what we denominate the "Accommodation Signs," formed of hooks, circles and loops, to be used as substitutes in certain cases for the long alphabetical Phonographs. In the former edition we attached these to certain sides of these signs in order to give them their distinctive signification, and being made in pairs signified different parts of words; by being placed on different sides of the long signs to which they were attached, but which are now written upon that side of such Phonographs which is most convenient, the one of which is made heavy in order to give it its peculiar significance, the rule being to make that one of the pair heavy which occurs last in the common alphabet. For example, N follows M, therefore N must be made comparatively heavy.

With the exception of one additional principle of abbreviation, we have only extended the system to its legitimate length, and this principally relates to the alphabetical word-signs, and the whole rendered more perspicuous by examples and exercises, making its acquisition easier and its practice very much more rapid. The object has been not to

produce a system so comparatively superior and so well answering the purpose, but to make it so comprehensive and perfect, both as it respects rapidity and legibility, that there will remain, not only no motive for changes, but if such are made, they will only serve to retard its acquisition and practice. How well we have succeeded the public must judge.

We assume our system to be not only an improvement on others, but entirely different, as it respects the fundamental principles of construction, phonetic division of words and syllabic pronunciation. If it be said that we use the same lines, curves and angles as the systems of the day, we answer that the difference is so marked, no one who examines them will charge us with copying from these, and besides this we may say that Demosthenes and Cicero used the same, and more than this, they were employed in the writings of Ancient Babylon, Thebes and Nineveh, and that too with the significant shading. (See Layard's *Second Expedition to Babylon and Nineveh*.) In a word, these characters are the common geometrical lines and curves of nature, of which no man is the inventor, and there is not one of them which has not been used in the construction of the alphabets of human languages, and that from time immemorial.

We may also here remark that while other authors of the art disclaim all intention of having aimed at originality, we do not hesitate to confess that we look for no important advancement in any department of human knowledge or achievement in the absence of original thought and invention. When we reflect upon the fact of how very little is known in comparison with that which is unknown, and yet is within the reach of mental grasp, we take no pride in the confession that our field of investigation is confined to imitation, and does not deviate from the beaten track of the past, but claim that the progress of any age demands original thought and independent research. Give us those traits of intellectual genius which are self-relying, discontented with surface in-

vestigation, but dig deep and never attempt to build until satisfied the most solid foundation is reached.

What has done more than all other causes combined to cripple the advancement either of scientific or religious truth, has been the setting up of certain opinions called "Standards," by which all future opinion was to be shaped and limited, and to deviate from which was heresy.

The old quaint couplet gives forcible expression to this absurdity :

" These iron bedsteads they do fetch,
To try our hopes upon :
If we're too short we must be stretched—
Cut off if we're too long."

That a system of pure phonetics is practicable, either in written or spoken language, we do not believe, and for the reason as already assigned, namely, the extension of an alphabet containing a character for each elementary sound.

That this may be more apparent, we introduce a brief analysis of some of the letters of our common alphabet. Thus, in pronouncing the letters T, C, D, B, V and P, we finish them with the sound of E. This gives us the reason why E is silent after any of these consonants, as it has already been sounded ; and an additional E does not change the sound of an E immediately preceding.

In speaking the letters K and J, A is sounded in closing them, and an additional A, ka, adds no change to the K ; but Ka and Ja are simply K and J. In sounding H, we use the letters " Ach," and consequently their sounds, as it requires all these to spell it. In fact all the letters required to express the true phonetics in any are involved in it, and must be sounded with it. In pronouncing the letter W we use the letters D, U, B, L, U, leaving out those which are silent. Now, when it is recollected that all these are compound, and not simple elements, it gives us an approximate idea of the numerical extent of a pure phonetic alphabet for the English language ; and we must add to this list about twenty additional characters to represent sounds it contains which no

combination of our English alphabet will express. It must also be remembered that the human voice is incapable of giving audible expression to the consonants, without sounding vowels with them. Hence the name "consonant," expressing an element of speech having either no vocality, or one that is imperfect. Their use is to determine the manner of beginning or ending the vocal sounds, and that the slightest difference in articulation may be perceived as far as the human voice may be distinctly heard.

From this consideration alone it is evident that we are precluded from making any attempt to construct a pure phonetic system equally adapted to rapid writing and spoken language; and in view of such facts we are forced to fall back upon our common orthography, with its alphabet and conventionalities, comprehending so many sounds in so limited a number of characters as the very best foundation upon which to construct the shortest and most legible system of short hand writing. On the other hand, any attempt to give us the requisite short hand, which writes all the silent letters in the common orthography, is equally impracticable, for what it gains in the simpler construction of its signs, and which amounts to about two per cent., taking into the estimate the variety of its angles, requiring a little more time to make, it loses in the increased number of signs.

On page 8 of Mr. Scovil's last edition of *Stenography*, which assumes to write all the vowels and consonants without changing the common orthography, he gives us an alphabet of about eighty characters, and to make some of these requires six motions of the pen, the whole averaging about two to each. These are also divided into four lengths, and some are distinctly shaded, and also occupying four places in relation to the line of writing. Some of these signs end or commence with such slight and short curves, indicating other characters, which would be made inadvertently in rapid writing, and indeed can scarcely be detected in the printed forms in the book. In contrast to this, our alphabet numbers twenty-five characters, and adding the five peculiarities pro-

duced by the incorporation of the vowels, makes thirty, and are each made with a single motion of the pen.

In a note by the editor of Mr. Scovil's book, page 15, it is said: "Though many attempts have been made to have every simple elementary sound represented by a distinct letter, no one has succeeded in inventing a sufficient number of single characters that can easily be distinguished from each other, and rapidly joined together, so as to form a fair, lineal and cursive hand for stenographic purposes, Dr. Lindsly in his Tachygraphy has succeeded in joining many of the vowels and diphthongs to the consonants. The curious may judge for themselves how he has succeeded in other respects. There are many laborers in the field, and he who makes any real improvement in this important art will find it duly appreciated in this utilitarian age."

We appreciate the justness of this criticism, and give Mr. Scovil credit for adopting the only remaining alternative for legible writing. And almost equally objectionable is Mr. Pitman's Phonography, or any of its modifications, all of which write the vowels with separate characters; and, we may add, the most objectionable of all is the attempt to write and omit the vowels entirely. Even Mr. Graham gives the following advice: "Words containing a single consonant, with a vowel before and after it, should, if possible, have both written—at least the accented one." Hand-book, page 123. It is clear, therefore, that Mr. Scovil struck the only alternative, that of writing all the consonants and vowels, in order to make it legible, though demanding an alphabet extended as above indicated.

Our system obviates all these objectionable features by writing all the vowels, diphthongs and consonants sounded in the words, without the addition of a single separate character, and with as much distinction as that of our common long hand, and also without an additional motion than is required to make the consonants alone, and also leaving the orthography unchanged in any other manner than by simply leaving out the silent letters contained in about twenty-five

per cent. of the words; and in reference to such omission we may say that it is of great advantage in acquiring a correct habit of spelling, from the fact that it directs special attention to the letters left out in short-hand, and thereby assists the memory to enable us to know what to put in long-hand.

In answer to the question: how is it that reporters are able to write rapidly with these complicated systems? we remark, that they are so susceptible of improvement in this respect, that all practical reporters are sufficiently skillful to enable them to accomplish this task; and they do not wholly follow the principles of the systems. We were lately informed by a gentleman who for years has written and taught Mr. Pitman's system, and who has not deviated from its rules, that he has repeatedly found, by coming in contact with his pupils after an absence of a few years, that they could read his writing while he could not read theirs, from the fact that they had introduced so many changes. We may also remark, that it is no proof of the merits or superiority of any system of Short Hand that a few are able to use it even in what is called verbatim reporting, because this has been done by contracting our common long hand and with the English alphabet. Dr. Sunderland published such a system about twenty years ago. Let a man of ordinary genius devote himself for the space of twenty years to the invention and practice of Stenographic Hieroglyphics, and he may use them as signs for words and sentences as rapid as speech.

One of the most important principles of Phonography is the employment of what are denominated "Word Signs," that is, a certain character, made with a single motion, is taken to represent a whole word of whatever length. By the use of these it is obvious, that one such character cannot be made to represent but a single word, without involving the danger of confounding the one with the other. In order to illustrate the superiority of our system in this important particular, let us take a single alphabetical Phonograph, say that of "F." Now, no other system can use this consonant to signify more than four different words, and these only by

placing it in four positions in relation to the line of writing, while by incorporating the vowels into it, we make it represent forty-six words, and it spells the first, one, two or three letters of each word, and by adding the derivatives of the verbs of these it represents 147 words, and all in regular alphabetical order.

It is true we shade our consonants to indicate what vowels they contain, but it is the experience of those who report with our system, as well as that of our own, that with a very little practice this is done without the loss of time. In the same number of seconds we have written :

169 consonants without vowels.

179 containing the vowel O.

155 containing E.

163 containing A, and

164 containing that of U.

But whatever force there is in the objection against shading, is of much greater weight against Pitman's, Munson's and Graham's systems, for there are more of their consonants shaded to distinguish them from each other, than there are of ours to indicate what vowels they contain. Though it is evident that just in proportion as vowels, affecting the sound of words are omitted, is the legibility of the words destroyed, yet they may be omitted in writing our system to the same extent of others, but as we make them without the loss of time, there is nothing gained by their omission. In order to illustrate this comparative shading, and other features, let us take the three words, Glad, Glud and Gold. According to Graham's system they are written thus :

Glad Glud Gold

We write them thus :

Glad Glud Gold

G-l-ad G-lu-d Go-l-d

Glad Glud Gold

Here are the two consonants G and D in each of these words, shaded in order to distinguish them from K and T, which have the same length and position, but made light.

writing system - the
- - - - - / - - - - - the

It will also be seen that there is but one of the consonants in each word shaded according to our manner of writing, and this only to designate the difference between the vowels they contain.

In writing these three words it will also be observed that by Graham's system they each require four motions of the hand, while with ours it is done with three, which shows a saving in our favor of twenty-five per cent., and whatever time there may be lost in shading, it is only one-half as much with our system, as only one of the consonants is shaded in each word as we write them, while there are two of them shaded as here written by Graham's. It is also obvious that to write these systems an individual is obliged to learn both the consonant outline of the words and their filling up by the vowels, while neither alone will express the words so that they can be understood; besides this, such crowding the memory with two distinct forms for every word of our language, about 95 per cent. of which require vowels to give them intelligent articulation, that it is no wonder we find about 95 per cent. of those who undertake to master them, never succeed far enough to enable them to write as rapidly as in their common long hand, and therefore abandon them altogether.

It is no small stretch of the meaning of the word to denominate such systems "Phonography." To illustrate this defect also, let us again recur to the above three words. If we articulate the consonants in their various whispers, it will easily be perceived that they contain but a part of the phonetics in the words, and therefore fail to give them intelligent expression; and if these elements were only written, the words themselves would not be. It is also a fact that if we add the vowels of the remaining part of their phonetics, and in accordance with the rules, and express the whole in the order in which they are written, still it would fail to pronounce the words so that they would be understood by any one who had not learned that this association of characters signified these certain words, and if they had learned this, it

would still not be Phonography, but mutual agreement that these particular forms were to be taken for the words; hence it would not be sound, but sight writing. As the rules require that the consonants of the words are to be written without taking off the pen, the vowels must be put in afterwards, hence when the sound "gold" is heard, the G-L-D, O, must be thought of as the order in which they are to be written. Now is it not evident that if the letters g-l-d-o are spoken, they would be as far from giving intelligent expression to the word gold as did g-l-d, the consonantal outline. The conclusion from this is, that to write according to the rules of these systems the habit must be acquired to revise every word in our language if it contains more than a single consonant and a vowel, and that these revisions are to be taken as the substitutes for the words. The best thing that can be said of this method of analysis and writing is, that the sound of words, when heard, must be thought of in the order in which they are heard, and written in another order. When the word gold is heard, it must be thought of in the order of g-o-l-d, and written in the order of g-l-d-o. Now, as this separation and revision of the words is accomplished by the eye of the mind, it is therefore sight and not sound writing.

We are aware that names and titles, especially at this day, are esteemed of but little account when men daub unworthy men with them, and unworthy things as "standards;" but when attempts are made to block the wheels of advancement, and as in this case, that an author should entitle his own system, "The American Standard Phonography," then we are justified in exposing the weakness of all such standards.

That the extent to which words occur in our language having the same consonantal outline and hence the essentiality of vowels to give them distinction. We will here introduce a few samples, and the manner in which we divide and write them, in which it will be seen that it requires no more motions to write the words with the vowels than to write the consonants

alone, and that the syllabication is so simple and perfect, that to express the Phonographs thus written, is to intelligently pronounce the words themselves :

WITHOUT VOWELS.	WITH VOWELS.
Failed, f-l-d.	fa-l-d
Filled, f-l-d.	f-il-d.
Fold, f-l-d.	fo-l-d.
Flat, f-l-t.	f-l-at.
Flit, f-l-t.	f-l-it.
Float, f-l-t.	f-lo-t.
Flute, f-l-t.	f-lu-t.
Mate, m-t.	ma-t.
Meat, m-t.	me-t.
Mite, m-t.	mi-t.
Mote, m-t.	mo-t.
Mute, m-t.	mu-t.
Rail, r-l.	ra-l.
Real, r-l.	re-l.
Rill, r-l.	r-il.
Roll, r-l.	ro-l.
Rule, r-l.	ru-l.
Pain, p-n.	pa-n.
Pin, p-n.	p-in.
Pun, p-n.	p-un.
Tast, t-s-t.	ta-s-t.
Toast, t-s-t.	to-s-t.

It will be seen that if you leave the vowels out of these words, not one of them can be understood, and if they are put in with the separate dots and dashes of Graham's system, it adds one-third to the number of motions required to write them in comparison with ours, showing a saving of $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. in our favor.

The extent to which words are written with a single motion of the pen for each. We have made a careful calculation upon five hundred words, selected promiscuously from the

following books, each of which, with our system, is made with a single stroke of the pen :

“Selections of a Father.” Of the 500, 340.

“Mitchell's Philosophy of God and the World.” Of the 500, 371.

“New Testament,” Luke 9. Of the 500, 382.

“Rollin's Ancient History.” Of the 500, 363.

“Prince of the House of David.” Of the 500, 377.

“Ansted's Ancient World.” Of the 500, 354.

“Platonic Theology.” Of the 500, 382.

“Layard's Babylon and Nineveh.” Of the 500, 350.

“Marsh's Ecc. History.” Of the 500, 358.

“Homes of the New World.” Of the 500, 374.

“Wesley's Sermons.” Of the 500, 422.

“Darwin's Descent of Man.” Of the 500, 444.

“Lyell's Principles of Geology.” Of the 500, 366.

Taking these thirteen authors, and on this variety of subjects, they may be regarded as the average extent of the use of the English language, and this number of words out of every five hundred, we have as a result that seventy-five per cent. of its words are written with a single stroke for each. This leaves but twenty-five per cent. to be contracted by the various other principles of the system.

Now, when it is considered, that with the exception of but two pages of Stenographic word-signs, most of which are also made with a single motion, these are all involved in the alphabet, we have a fair view upon which to estimate the value of the system, and when it is also remembered that these alphabetical characters used as word-signs, are increased more than ten-fold by the incorporation of the vowels with the consonants, in comparison with any other system, and that they apply to three-fourths of the words of the language, each made with a single motion of the pen, and each representing but a single verb and its derivatives, it seems that no one can fail to see, not only its comparative superiority, but its pre-eminent adaptation to all the purposes of Short Hand writing.

It must also be seen that its simplicity brings its acquisition within the reach of children, and that it is as impossible to improve its brevity as to write words without motions or marks, and the fact that it writes all the sounds expressed in the words, and in their simplest manner of syllabic division, demonstrates that its legibility cannot be improved. The result is also obtained that three-fourths of all the words are left unchanged in their common orthography. Indeed its practice may be substantially described by saying, it is *to hear or see the word, and make a mark.*

It must also be borne in mind, that each word-sign stands for all the derivatives of the verb, the connection will easily show what form is indicated. For example, we use the Phonographic word-sign "rep" for represent in all its forms. No one would read the sentence, "It was a poor represent of the original;" but that it was a poor representation. Or, "that it was poorly representation," but that it was poorly represented. Or, that "In represent it," but, in representing it. Thus, by the use of this Phonograph, made by a single motion, it signifies these five long words, and also spells the first three letters of each, and it is evident that ample time is afforded to make it almost as plain as print while either of them are being spoken, and this is but a fair illustration of the rapidity and legibility of three-fourths of the language as written by our system of word-signs.

This suggests the fundamental principle in Short-Hand writing, namely, that the number of motions demanded to make the signs must be so few and easy of construction, that there will be sufficient time while the words are being spoken to make them so accurate, that they may be read without the least hesitation. And we may add that it is not the comparative size of the characters, or the making them heavy or light which consumes the time, but it is the number of distinct motions required. This waste of time is increased by slight differences of consonantal structure and vowel insertion, as well as the increased number of places the signs are made to occupy, with reference to the line of

writing, which both consumes time and increases the difficulty in reading.

Punctuation.

This is provided for by spacing without characters, according to the following directions :

$\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch of perpendicular space between words.

$\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch for the "comma."
























$\frac{1}{3}$ of an inch for the "semicolon."

$\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch for the "colon," and

1 inch for the "period."

As the "colon" even in long hand may easily be dispensed with, it may be in Short Hand altogether. Indeed the "semicolon" may also be omitted, and this leaves us but two spaces, one of half an inch for the "comma," and the other of one inch for the "period." As this will facilitate the writing and not in the least render it less legible, we adopt it as the rule to be followed in the punctuation of our system.















































































































The Alphabet.—First Principle of Abbreviation.

	b
	c
	d
	f
	g
	h
	j
	k
	l
	m
	n
	p
	q
	r
	s
	t
	v
	w
	x
	y
	z
	th
	ch
	sh
	wh

The alphabet, as will be seen, is formed of simple lines and curves, and with one motion each, those requiring two are vertical or nearly so, to commence which the pen must be carried up, and it can make the up-stroke with the same movement. If we contrast the complicated formation of our English letters and count the motions required to make them, we will find the average to be about four to each, while ours are each made with a single stroke, which is a saving of four to one. Now a rapid long hand writer can pen twenty-five words per minute, when, therefore, the same writer becomes equally familiar with our alphabet, and the incorporation of the vowels with the consonants as with the common English, he can pen words at the rate of one hundred per minute, and that by the advantage of these two principles of our ten. This alphabet is composed of twenty-five characters, and the manner of making them should be governed by the following directions:

RULE I.—The letters should be written as light and even as possible. Care also should be taken to give them their proper positions. The printed alphabet is the best example to follow. The vertical or inclined signs should be commenced just that distance above the line, that will give them their proper length when reaching it. H, P, V, and sometimes L, when it would come in contact with the other Phonographs of the word already written, are struck upward, and commencing on the line. The writing is always from left to right. To assist the learner to remember the positions of L and R, let it be noticed that L is struck to the *left* and R to the *right*. The best way to familiarize the mind with the signs, is to write them repeatedly, pronouncing each as the hand moves in making it. This may be practiced with your finger while riding in the cars.

Second Principle of Abbreviation—Vowels Incorporated with the Consonants.

 ba	 be	 bi	 bo	 bu
 ca	 ce	 ci	 co	 cu
 da	 de	 di	 do	 du
 fa	 fe	 fi	 fo	 fu
 ga	 ge	 gi	 go	 gu
 ha	 he	 hi	 ho	 hu
 ja	 je	 ji	 jo	 ju
 ka	 ke	 ki	 ko	 ku
 la	 le	 li	 lo	 lu
 ma	 me	 mi	 mo	 mu
 na	 ne	 ni	 no	 nu
 pa	 pe	 pi	 po	 pu
 qua	 que	 qui	 quo	 qu
 ra	 re	 ri	 ro	 ru
 sa	 se	 si	 so	 su
 ta	 te	 ti	 to	 tu
 va	 ve	 vi	 vo	 vu
 wa	 we	 wi	 wo	 wu
 xa	 xe	 xi	 xo	 xu
 ya	 ye	 yi	 yo	 yu
 za	 ze	 zi	 zo	 zu
 tha	 the	 thi	 tho	 thu
cha	che	chi	cho	chu
sha	she	shi	sho	shu
wha	whe	whi	who	whu

Second Principle of Abbreviation—Vowels Incorporated with the Consonants.

\ ab	\ eb	\ ib	\ ob	\ ub
⌒ ac	⌒ ec	⌒ ic	⌒ oc	⌒ uc
/ ad	/ ed	/ id	/ od	/ ud
⌒ af	⌒ ef	⌒ if	⌒ of	⌒ uf
⌒ ag	⌒ eg	⌒ ig	⌒ og	⌒ ug
⌒ aj	⌒ ej	⌒ ij	⌒ oj	⌒ uj
— ak	— ek	— ik	— ok	— uk
⌒ al	⌒ el	⌒ il	⌒ ol	⌒ ul
⌒ am	⌒ em	⌒ im	⌒ om	⌒ um
⌒ an	⌒ en	⌒ in	⌒ on	⌒ un
⌒ ap	⌒ ep	⌒ ip	⌒ op	⌒ up
⌒ ar	⌒ er	⌒ ir	⌒ or	⌒ ur
⌒ as	⌒ es	⌒ is	⌒ os	⌒ us
| at	| et	| it	| ot	| ut
⌒ av	⌒ ev	⌒ iv	⌒ ov	⌒ uv
⌒ aw	⌒ ew	⌒ iw	⌒ ow	⌒ uw
X ax	X ex	X ix	X ox	X ux
U ay	U ey	U iy	U oy	U uy
∩ az	∩ ez	∩ iz	∩ oz	∩ uz
(ath	(eth	(ith	(oth	(uth
⌒ ach	⌒ ech	⌒ ich	⌒ och	⌒ uch
⌒ ash	⌒ esh	⌒ ish	⌒ osh	⌒ ush

This principle consists, as is here illustrated, in the incorporation of the vowels with the consonants, and is the most distinguishing feature of this Phonography, and gives it in the most perfect manner the two fundamental principles demanded of short hand—the greatest possible rapidity, and legibility. This is accomplished as follows : By making the consonants heavy at the last end they include the vowel A ; heavy at the first end, that of E ; comparatively heavy the whole length, I ; very heavy the whole length, O ; and heavy in the middle, they include U. This shading is illustrated on pages 25 and 26, by the incorporation of all the vowels with all the consonants ; one page of which are made half the length of the others, the reason for which will be seen by the following directions governing this principle :

RULE II.—*When the consonants are full length, the vowels they incorporate are to be read after them, and if half length, the vowels are to be read before the consonants.*

This simple principle, therefore, denotes with undeviating certainty the vowels affecting the sound of words, both the position and what the vowels are as they occur in the regular formation of the words of our language. Care should be taken not to make the short signs more than half length. In writing the half-length signs for it, is, if, iv, id, ib, ic, ith, ich and ish, they need only be made light, as their length shows that a vowel precedes ; and as it cannot be A, for then it would be made heavy at the last end ; neither can it be E, for then it would be heavy at the first end ; nor O, for then it would be heavy the whole length ; and if it was U, it would be heavy in the middle ; it must therefore be the vowel I.

The reason why we use the terms first and last ends in describing the construction of the consonants with vowels, instead of the upper and lower, is the fact that some of them are horizontal, and others are struck upwards. P, for example, being struck up, if it incorporates the vowel A, the upper end, the last made, would be heavy ; and if T, the lower end and last made would be heavy. The formation of words must be in accordance with the following :

RULE III.—If words are not contracted by some of the

principles, but written out in full, all the consonants they contain with the vowels incorporated must be finished without taking off the pen, the first of which if struck upward must commence on the line of writing, and the remainder connected successively from the upper end, and if struck downward the remaining Phonographs must follow in succession from the lower end. If the first Phonograph is a horizontal one, those following must connect from the right hand, as all the writing is from left to right, as in long hand. Of course, each Phonograph a word contains, though, thus succeeding each other, must have its own length, shading and attitude preserved, just as though each stood alone, without regard to the distance the writing may run below the line, if it should even cross the line below, which can be skipped when that line comes to be written on.






















The following directions are to be observed in the division and pronunciation of words :

RULE IV.—*When a vowel occurs in a word, affecting its proper sound, either preceding or succeeding a consonant, it must be incorporated and pronounced with that one which will give the most natural sound to the word, and this forms a phonetic syllable without regard to the common division of words into syllables.*

For example, we must not spell and speak the word Fade, f-a-d, but fa-d, sounding the a with the d in one sound. Not t-i-m, but ti-m. Not r-e-d-ee-m, but re-d-m. Hence in our syllables we have the following:

RULE V.—A consonant with or without a vowel constitutes a syllable, and made by a single motion of the pen, therefore whatever is heard must be divided into as many syllables (which we call elements) as there are such sounds in words, this is our idea of writing by sound, and to speak these characters in the same order in which they are written, as, ba, be, bi, bo, bu. Or ab, eb, ib, ob, ub, when put together in the formation of words, is to properly speak the words themselves. Indeed this is so simple that a child of twelve years may learn to read and write the English language according to it in one-tenth of the time than with the common alphabet and division of words.

Third Principle of Abbreviation.—The Accommodation Signs.

	1	g, circle, and n, hook.....g-l-n
	2	h, circle, and m, hook.....h-l-m
	3	ha, circle, I hook.....ha-l
	4	ho, circle, Hole.....ho-l
	5	s, dash, and y, dot, Sly.....s-l-y
	6	curls, pa and er.....pa-l-er
	7	mo, hook, Mote.....mo-t
	8	no, hook, Note.....no-t
	9	re, hook, and v, loop....re-c-v
	10	we, loop, and le, hook.....we-k-le
	11	la, curl, late.....la-t
	12	ra, curl, rate.....ra-t
	13	rd, curl, gard.....g-rd
	14	rt, curl, tart.....t-rt
	15	x, dash, exit.....x-it
	16	ax, dash, tax.....t-ax
	17	ox, dash, oxen.....ox-n
	18	so, dash, soke.....so-k
	19	ted, dash, seated.....c-ted
	20	ded, dash, seded.....c-ded
	21	z, curve, zero.....z-ro

This principle consists, as here illustrated, in the substitution of what we denominate "Accommodation" signs, to be used in place of the long signs when there are no vowels to be incorporated with them; the exceptions to this will be specifically described. We may here remark that there are words which are easier to be written with the long signs, even when they have vowels; this the learner will soon discover in practice. We may also remark, that it is of great importance that a word should not only be written in the easiest form, but always in the same form, by which means we keep in harmony with the great law of habit.

Some of the advantages secured by the use of the "Accommodation" signs are: First, that they are easier made. Secondly, they occupy less space, and thirdly, they make the writing more legible. Most of these characters have the same form and are in pairs, when such is the case, they are to be distinguished from each other by the one being shaded according to

RULE VI.—*That letter in the pair following the other in our common English alphabet must be made heavy at some part of it, and when any one of these signs cannot be so distinguished, both having the same consonant to begin with, then the two last are to be used for the purpose.* For example, "ture" and "tive," as in the words "nature" and "native," are to be distinguished by making the V heavy as it follows the R in the alphabet, and being the last consonants in these parts of words.

These signs are all illustrated and numbered on page 29. But as it is of great importance to have clear views of their use, we will give a brief explanation of each in the order numbered. By turning to the page it will be seen that they consist in circles, loops, short and long hooks, dots, dashes, etc. These are to be made principally at the commencement and end of words, and not between their syllables, unless by the natural forward movement of the pen, or not having to turn it in a contrary direction, as this will consume more time than to make the long signs. We may here also

remark that the "Accommodation" signs may be made on either side of long signs, and should be upon that which permits the most natural movement of the pen.

The first two of these signs are the G circle and N hook, and are connected with the long sign L. See No. 1. It will be observed that the N is made heavy to distinguish it from M, and the G is light to distinguish it from H according to Rule VI. These three Phonographs, thus formed, give us the sounds in the word "glen." The e being silent is omitted, divided g-l-n.

No. 2 illustrates the formation and connection of the H circle and M hook attached here to the long sign L. It will be seen that the H is made heavy because coming after the G in the alphabet. The sounds of the H L and M give us the word "Helm," divided h-l-m.

No. 3 is the H circle, doubled in size, which shows that it contains the vowel A, and sounded with it in the word "hail," and here formed on the long L gives us this word thus divided, ha-l.

No. 4 is the H circle made heavy and double size, showing that it incorporates the vowel O, here also connected with the long sign L, illustrated by the word "Hole," divided and pronounced ho-l.

No. 5 illustrates the tick S and dot Y. This S and Y must be made without taking the pen off until the word is finished. These connected here with the long L spell the word "Sly," divided s-l-y.

No. 6 shows the two curls, Pa and Er. These are the same sign, but signifies Pa at the commencement and Er at the end of words. The small stem following the circle must be made parallel with the long sign to which it is attached, and must only be made on words commencing with Pa, and at the end of words terminating with Er. These are here connected with the long L, and give the sounds in the word "Paler," divided pa-l-er.

No. 7 is the Mo hook, made double the size of the M hook, thus incorporating the vowel O, and is here attached to the

long sign T, sounded with which it gives us the word "Mote," divided mo-t.

No. 8 is the No hook, made also double the size of the N, and heavy, to distinguish it from the Mo hook. It is here also attached to the long sign T, and gives us the two sounds in the word "Note," divided and expressed no-t.

No. 9 is the Re hook and V loop, both of which are made heavy to distinguish them from the Le hook and We loop. They are here attached to the long C, sounded with which we have the word "receive," divided and pronounced re-c-v.

No. 10 illustrates the We loop and Le hook, here attached to the long K, giving the sounds of the word "Weekly," divided and pronounced we-k-le.

No. 11 is the La curl, and for these letters is always to be used at the commencement, and never at the end of words. It will be seen that the stem of this curl stands at right angles with the long sign to which it is attached, and must always be thus formed. It is here connected and sounded with it, giving us the word "Late," divided la-t.

No. 12 is the Ra curl, and is made heavy to distinguish it from that of La. This is to be used in words commencing with Ra. It is here connected with T, and sounded with it gives us the word "Rate," divided ra-t.

No. 13 is the Rd curl, made in the same form as the La and ra; but always at the ends of words, and of course, with those ending with these letters. It is here attached to the consonant g, sounded with which, we have the word "gard," divided g-rd.

No. 14 is the same curl, but made heavy to distinguish it. It is here attached to t, and pronounced with which we have the word "tart," divided t-rt.

No. 15 is the X, which is formed by a light dash across the consonant, near the end at which it is to be sounded, so that it forms a cross. In this example, it is made across the half length t, showing the vowel i comes before it, and gives us the word "exit," divided x-it.

No. 16 illustrates this x, crossing the lower end of the

long sign t, and made heavy at the last end, thus incorporating the vowel a. The word thus formed is tax, divided t-ax.

No. 17 further illustrates this x, by being made a heavy dash all the way, thereby incorporating the vowel o. It is here written across the first part of the long n, showing that it must be sounded before it. The word thus formed is oxen, divided ox-n.

No. 18 illustrates the incorporation of o with the tick s, by making the s heavy, and to be pronounced, not s-o separately, but so, as in the word "soke," divided so-k.

No. 19 is a heavy dash, crossing the last end of the last phonograph in the words which end with the letters "ted." In this example it is connected with the long c, and pronounced at the end of which we have the sounds of the word seated, divided c-ted.

No. 20 illustrates the same dash, formed in the same manner, and at the end of words, but made light to represent the letters "ded," when they close words. It is here also connected with the long c, and spoken after which gives us the sounds of the word seded, divided c-ded.

No. 21 illustrates the accommodation z, and is a small curve crossing the phonograph near the end at which it is to be sounded. This z, like the x, may be attached to any of the phonographs in a word; and if it is to be read before the first one, it should be made before it. It here crosses the ro near its first end, showing that it is to be sounded before it, and here gives us the word "zero," divided z-ro.

The general principle of contraction, as provided by Rule, is also applicable to words which commence with one of these "accommodation signs," according to which, the long sign following any of these must be written across the line, thus showing that a part only of the word is written, and that the connection must be depended upon to show what the whole word is; the accommodation sign, being attached to the following long phonograph in the word, must spell two, three, or four of the first sounds in the word, and it is very evident

that by writing so much of a most any word in our language, especially of a sentence, the connection may safely be depended upon to supply the last part of the word. For example, take the following : "The no-t was published in the pap-p that the property was to be so-l." Again : "it is a ti-of g-r x-ci in Philadelphia at the pre-s moment." Again : "it is re-s to sup that if the pro-pri of the hotel had been pre-s things would have been otherwise." Again : "he was very z-l in the cause."

It will be seen that we have used some prefixes in the contraction of these sentences as well as the accommodation signs they contain, such as sup for suppose ; pre-s for present, and pro-pri for proprietor ; but it is certain that the connection will suggest any number of such abbreviations, especially when the signs are phonographic, and written in the position which shows them to be contractions, and yet spelling such portions of the words as here indicated.

Fourth Principle of Abbreviation—The Vowel Signs.

a	e	i	o	u
()	∪	∩	∩

These signs are small curves of different positions, the forms and sizes of which are the printed example. The I and U are to be used as personal pronouns ; and when so used, must stand alone on the line of writing, and spaced as other words. They are also used as alphabetical word-signs ; but when so used, they occupy the regular places of word-signs. But this principal of contraction applies to all words commencing with long vowels, and in accordance with the following :

RULE VII.—The vowel-sign must be written first, and the following phonograph in the word for the whole word. There must be a small space between it and the phonograph, and neither must touch the line of writing. These two

signs spell so much of the word, that with the connection they will easily determine the whole word. The vowel-sign must be written at that point where the succeeding phonograph is to commence.

EXAMPLES.

Write the vowel-sign a, and the sign for bi, and you have the contraction for abide. Write the vowel-sign i and the sign for d, and you have the contraction for idolatry. Write the vowel-sign e and the sign for t, and you have the contraction for the word eternity. Write the vowel-sign for o and the sign for c, and you have the contraction for the word ocean. This principle, it must be remembered, like all the others, applies to all the forms of the verb, whether plural or singular ; for example, i-d is the contraction for idol, idols, idolatry, idolaters, idolize, or idolizing. The connection will easily show what form is meant.

Fifth Principle of Abbreviation.

This consists as here illustrated in the use of alphabetical and other signs for prefixes and affixes, and governed by Rule VIII as follows : The place for the prefixes to occupy is about one-eighth of an inch above the line ; whether they are perpendicular or horizontal signs, or standing in any other angle, no part of them should come any nearer the line than this. They must be made as near the Phonographs which precede or follow them as may be without touching. The exceptions to this rule will hereafter be explained. Any number of these characters contained in a word may be written successively for any part or the whole of the word, but a single Phonograph must always follow one of these, or else it would be taken for a first place word-sign.

Examples :

“Po” is the prefix for pro, and “pi” for pri, the word *proprietor*, pro-pri may be written. These may be written under each other and close to each other if they are horizontal signs, or standing in any other position but perpendicular, and then they follow each other from left to right as they sound in the words. When a prefix and an affix constitute the whole word, as in the word “progress,” it may be written by po, the prefix for pro, and g, the affix for gress. All words commencing with long or accented vowels may be contracted by writing the vowel and the Phonograph following it in the word, the whole word will easily be understood by the connection.































Examples :

“We pro-c to take possession of the property.” We proceeded to take possession of the property. “It was a dis-t sight to witness such suf-er.” It was a distressing sight to witness such suffering. Care should be taken in case an uncommon word or a long one is to be written, a prefix and a sufficient number of the succeeding Phonographs should be written, so as to leave no room for hesitation in reading ; thus, by two motions of the hand each of such words in the English language is legibly written, and they are to be counted by thousands, which have these prefixes and affixes, and by the employment of this one principle of contraction.

Prefix Illustrations.

c == cer	c-t-fi == certify.
ce == cen	ce-te == center.
cà == cal	ca-cu-lat == calculate.
cu == sup	cu-pos == suppose.
co == coun	co-t == county.
ci == sig	ci-ni-fi == signify.
su == sub	su-m-it == submit.
f == fill	f-te == filter.
fe == fre	fe-d-um == freedom.
fu == full	fu-f == fulfill.
fo == for	fo-f-it == forfeit.
fa == fra	fa-te-ni-z == fraternize.
r == ren	r-de == render.
re == recom	re-p-en == recompense.
ra == recon	ra-si-de == reconsider.
g == gre	g-v == grieve.
ge == gen	ge-de == gender.
go == glo	go-ri == glory.
ly == lim	ly-it == limit.
m == mem	m-be == member.
ne == new	ne-yo-r-k == New York.
ma == man	ma-da-t == mandate.
ph == phil	ph-os == philosophy.

Prefixes.—Illustrations.

<i>Signs.</i>		<i>Phonetics.</i>	<i>Words.</i>
	v = ver	ver-b	= verb.
	p = pre	pre-v-s	= previous.
	pa = pra	pra-s	= praise.
	pi = pri	pri-d	= pride.
	po = pro	pro-n	= prone.
	pu = pru	pru-v	= prove.
	w = with	with-d-ru	= withdrew.
	d = dis	dis-b-and	= disband.
	ti = tri	tri-l	= trial.
	to = tro	tro-fe	= trophy.
	ta = tra	tra-d	= trade.
	tu = tru	tru-c	= truce.
	sus = sus	sus-p-end	= suspend.
	suc = suc	suc-k-er	= succor.
	iny = indis	in-dis-po-s-d	= indisposed.
	in = inter	inter-est	= interest.
	en = enter	enter-ta-n	= entertain.
	an = anti	an-ti-type	= antitype.
	un = under	under-ra-t	= underrate.
	ar = arch	arch-e	= archives.
	or = organ	organ-iz	= organize.
	ov = over	over-bo-r-n	= overborne.
	ip = stip	stip-u-late	= stipulate.
	ap = ap	ap-p-l	= appeal.
	op = op	op-po-s	= oppose.
	ad = ad	ad-du-c	= adduce.
	ol = ol	ol-iv	= olive.
	mis = mis	mis-ta-k	= mistake.
	con = con	con-t-end	= contend.
	com = com	com-bi-n	= combine.

EXPLANATION.—The light and heavy dots for con and com are to be made first, and stand parallel with the phonographs which follow.

Prefixes and Peculiar Sounds.

1	= he-t	= heat.
2	= me-t	= meat.
3	= lo-d	= load.
4	= ro-d	= road.
5	= fa-l	= fail.
6	= va-l	= vail.
7	= stra-t	= straight.
8	= stro-l	= stroll.
	= sel.	
	= inm	= incom.
	= inn	= incon.
	= ag	= mag.
9	= s-ang	= sang.
10	= s-ong	= song.
11	= s-ung	= sung.
12	= l-eng	as in length, l-eng-th.
13	= r-ink	= rink.
14	= r-ank	= rank.
15	= f-oo-l	= fool.

Explanations of Page 39.

The dots 1 and 2 are the prefixes he and me. The me is made heavy, and must occupy the same positions in relation to any other Phonographs as in these illustrations. The same directions apply to 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8. The shading is to be done according to the principle, that the one in each pair coming last in the common alphabet, must be made heavy.

The dots 9 and 10, representing the peculiar sounds, "ang" and "ong," and made wherever they occur in words, are to be made on either side of the preceding Phonograph and at the middle, but not touching it.

The same directions apply to Nos. 11 and 12, which dashes represent the sounds "ung" and "eng," and also to the ticks No. 13 and 14, only these are to be made at the sides and near the last end of the preceding Phonographs. It will be observed that one of these is made heavy at the upper end and the other at the lower, which gives them their distinction from each other.

No 15 is the diphthong "oo," and in the illustration is the long point, running off after making the F, and back again to the same point at which the L commences. It should be made at such an angle that would easily distinguish it from being a part of the other Phonographs between which it always occurs.

Prefix and Affix Illustrations.

/	da	= date	can-di-da	= Candidate.
|	t	= tre	t-t	= Treat.
—	te	= ter	te-m	= Term.
—	ta	= tary	ta-to	= Taratory.
/	de	= der	de-g	= Dirge.
/	dy	= dri, dry	dy-v	= Drive.
•/	b	= ble, bly	fe-b	= Feble.
/	bi	= bri	bi-d	= Bride.
/	bo	= bro	bo-k	= Broke.
/	ba	= bra	ba-d	= Braid.
/	be	= bre	be-d	= Breed.
/	bu	= bru	bu-d	= Brood.
∪	l	= leet	e-l	= Elect.
∪	fm	= form	fm-a	= Formation.
∪	sh	= ship	ts-sh	= Transship.
•/	py	= pil	py-ig	= Pillage.
/	pe	= per	pe-che-s	= Perchase.
/	ple	= ple, pel	ple-d	= Plead.
∪	we	= well	we-b-ing	= Wellbeing.
∪	ev	= ever	fo-ev	= Forever.
∪	c-er	= circum	cer-v-n	= Circumvent.
∪	e	= equal	e-iz	= Equalize.

These words are only contracted by the prefixes and affixes, according to the rules.

Affix Illustrations.

—	to	= tory	h-is-to	= History.
—	tu	= tude	te-pi-tu	= Turpitude.
⌒	l	= less	fm-l	= Formless.
/	d	= der	m-ed-d	= Meddler.
⌒	g	= gress	ts-g	= Transgress.
⌒	ge	= gence	al-le-ge	= Allegence.
()	n	= ent	s-n	= Sent.
()	ne	= ness	che-r-ful-ne	= Cheerfulness.
()	ma	= man	un-man	= Unman.
()	w	= ward	fo-w	= Forward.
⌒	vo	= volve	in-vo	= Involve.
⌒	ab	= ability	d-ab	= Disability.
—	at	= ate	cre-at	= Create.
⌒	il	= ility	c-v-il	= Civility.
⌒	al	= ality	so-she-al	= Sociality.
⌒	ol	= ology	g-ol	= Geology.
⌒	ul	= ulity	n-ul	= Nullity.
⌒	in	= ince	s-in	= Since.
⌒	an	= ance	g-l-an	= Glance.
⌒	cn	= ence	si-en	= Science.
⌒	on	= once	an-on	= An-once.
⌒	un	= unce	d-un	= Dunce.
)	is	= ist	la-is	= Latest.
)	as	= ast	l-as	= Last.
)	es	= est	t-es	= Test.
)	os	= osophy	f-os	= Philosophy.
)	us	= ust	d-us	= Dust.
)	ic	= ict	d-p-ic	= Depict.
⌒	ac	= act	ts-ac	= Transact.
⌒	ec	= ect	d-t-ec	= Detect.
⌒	oc	= oct	l-oc	= Locked.

Affix Illustrations.

uc	= uct	Product	= pro-d-uc.
ig	= igged	Digged	= d-ig.
ag	= agged	Flagged	= f-l-ag.
eg	= egged	Begged	= b-eg.
og	= ogged	Flogged	= f-l-og.
ug	= ugged	Hugged	= h-ug.
im	= impeded	Crimped	= k-r-im.
am	= amped	Cramped	= k-r-am.
em	= emped	Exempt	= x-em.
om	= ompted	Prompt	= p-r-om.
um	= umped	Pumped	= p-um.
iz	= ism	Deism	= d-iz
le	= ler	Parler	= p-r-le.
ra	= rate	Grate	= g-ra.
la	= late	Translate	= trans-la.
lo	= logical	Illogical.	= il-lo
c	= tial	Partial	= p-r-c.
v	= vent	Invent	= in-v.
ty	= type	Antitype	= an-ti-ty.
sto	= stone	Hailstone	= ha-l-sto.
p	= press	Impress	= im-p.
f	= feet	Effect	= f-f.
ga	= graph	Photograph	= fo-to-ga.
st	= stant	Instant	= in-st.
k	= cable	Communicable	= com-mu-ni-k.
a	= able	Disable	= d-a.
intima	=	Intimation	= in-ti-ma.

Explanations to Page 41.

No. 1 illustrates the affix, "Mation," as in the word Intimation, but this affix is always to be made by the change of the first Phonograph it contains, and must cross the previous Phonograph. It is always to be read after the Phonograph which it crosses, and of course is the last part of the word.

Examples :

Intimation, divided as in No. 1 this page.

Intimidation, in-t-im-mi-da, the Phonograph for da crosses im.

Relation, re-la, the last crossing the first.

Invention, in-vo, the last crossing the first.

Combination, com-bi-na, the na crossing bi.

Consecration, con-c-ra for ration.

Congregation, con-g-re-ga, ga crosses the re.

Invation, in-va, va crossing the in.

Approbation, ap-po-ba, ba crossing po.











Imprecation, im-p-ka, ka crossing the p.

Realization, re-l-li-za.

Affixes.

|	et	= eter,	as in fetter—f-et.
|	it	= iter,	“ litter—l-it.
|	ot	= otar,	“ blotter—b-l-ot.
|	ut	= utter,	“ mutter—m-ut.
⤿	ar	= aret,	“ garret—g-ar.
⤿	er	= erit,	“ merit—m-er.
⤿	or	= ority,	“ majority—ma-or.
⤿	ur	= uret,	“ turret—t-ur.
⤿	av	= avity,	“ cavity—k-av.
⤿	iv	= ivity,	“ declivity—d-k-l-iv.
⤿	ov	= ovel,	“ hovel—h-ov.
⤿	uv	= uvel,	“ shovel—sh-uv.
⤿	ach	= ached,	“ matched—m-ach.
⤿	ech	= eched,	“ fetched—f-ech.
⤿	ich	= iched,	“ dished—d-ich.
⤿	och	= oched,	“ notched—n-och.
⤿	uch	= uched,	“ kluched—k-l-uch.
⤿	ash	= ashed,	“ dashed—d-ash.
⤿	esh	= eshed,	“ fleshed—f-l-esh.
⤿	ish	= ished,	“ dished—d-ish.
⤿	osh	= oshed,	“ woshed—w-osh.
⤿	ush	= ushed,	“ gushed—g-ush.

Affix Illustrations.

	1	= boyhood, divided b-oy-hood.	
	2	= action.	" ac-tion.
	3	= vicious,	" vi-cious.
	4	= nature,	" na-ture.
	5	= native,	" na-tive.
	6	= attend,	" at-end.
	7	= sing,	" s-ing.
	8	= cement,	" c-ment.
	9	= city,	" c-ity.
	10	= arctic, "	r-tic.

Explanations.

In No. 1 we have the diphthong "oi," which we form by substituting y for i, the closing sound of which is I, and this being one of our consonants we make it half length, and heavy, thus incorporating the vowel O, hence we have the same sound as oi. The dash following this diphthong is the affix for "hood," and, as in this example, it must always stand parallel with the Phonograph preceding.

In No. 2 we have the "tion," or "sion" dot, made light and on the side, near the end of the Phonograph, after which it is to be sounded.

In No. 3 we have this dot for cirous, or sious, or tious, and made heavy is the affix for this sound. It must also occupy the same position in relation to other Phonographs as the "tion" dot. In this illustration the vi being struck upwards, it should have occupied one side near the upper

end, after which it is to be sounded, and we here correct this mistake in the engraving.

No. 4 is the curve affix for "ture," made light and near the end, but on the side of the preceding Phonograph.

No. 5 is the affix for "tive," made in the same form and occupying the same position as that of "ture," but made heavy to distinguish it.

No. 6 shows the affix for "end," and is a small half circle made on the end of the previous Phonograph.

No. 7 is the affix light dot for "ing," and must stand parallel with the Phonograph which it follows.

No. 8 is the affix dot for "ment," and made heavy to distinguish it from "ing."

No. 9 shows the affix dash for "ity," and No. 10 is the affix for tic, the last of which is made heavy to distinguish it in the pair. These, as in the examples, are formed on the sides and near the end of the Phonographs they follow, and parallel with them.

Sixth Principle of Abbreviation.—Pho- netic Word Signs.

Directions commencing on page 73.

FIRST PLACE.	A	SECOND PLACE.
a alike	⏟	..... aid
az azote	⏞	..... Arizona
ab abundant	⋈	..... able
ad advance	✓	..... advantage
ac accident	⌋	..... accomplish
abs absence	⋈	..... abscond
ach achieve	⌋	..... ache
al almost	⌋	..... always
am ambition	⌋	..... among
af affect	⌋	..... after
ag against	⌋	..... again
aj adjacent	⌋	..... adjourn
as assert	⌋	..... associate
at attorney	⏟	..... attend
an analogy	⌋	..... another
ans anticipate	⌋	..... answer
ap appetite	⌋	..... appear
ar argue	⌋	..... arrange
av average	⌋	..... avail
aw author	⌋	..... away
ash ashamed	⌋	..... aches
ak acknowledge	⏟	..... accredit
ath athletic	⌋	..... athirst
ay a year	U	..... America
ax axiom	X	..... axis
ah ah me	⌋	..... ahead
a y agent	⏟	..... alias
a s ascend	⏟	..... ascent

Phonetic Word Signs.
























FIRST PLACE.

B

SECOND PLACE.

b	benevolent	/	.....	believe
ba	Babylon	/	.....	bad
be	been	/	.....	better
bi	bird	/	.....	bid
bo	both	/	.....	body
bu	build	/	.....	beauty
by	byword	/	.....	Bible
b m	be made	/	.....	become
b n	benediction	/	.....	benefit
b g	belong	/	.....	begin
b h	behold	/	.....	behind
b s	beseech	/	.....	business
b so	be sober	/	.....	be social
b re	brethren	/	.....	breath
b le	be little	/	.....	be like
b mo.....	be moved	/	.....	bemoan
b no	be not	/	.....	be nothing
b rd	{ be on your guard	/	.....	be hard
o rt	barter for	/	.....	barter
b v	be very	/	.....	beverage
oy	boy	U	.....	boil

Phonetic Word Signs.

FIRST PLACE.	C	SECOND PLACE
c create		..... certain
ca canvass		..... calculate
ce celestial		..... celebrate
ci cite		..... circle
co company		..... correspond
cu culminate		..... cultivate
c y cyclopedia		..... civil
k cannot be		..... cannot
ko cover		..... cure
ku curious		..... current
k er courtesy		..... cartage
k rt cartilage		
ch charity		..... child
cha change		..... character
che cheer		..... cherish
chi chide		..... chill
cho choir		..... choice
chu { church and state		..... church
ch y Christ		..... chemistry
uch much more		..... clutch
ub club		..... cubit
c s ceaseless		..... cease
c n century		..... census


Phonetic Word Signs.

FIRST PLACE.	D	SECOND PLACE.
d depart	/	..... did
da date	/	..... dark
de death	/	..... debt
di dine	/	..... direct
do does	/	..... down
du duplicate	/	..... duty
d y desire	/	..... design
d s describe	/	..... destitute
d so desolate	/	..... dissolve
d v devise	/	..... develope
d if define	/	..... differ
d m demand	/	..... demonstrate
d n dentist	/	..... deny
d g digest	/	..... danger
d h did he	/	..... damage
do n do not know	/	..... do not
d re derange	/	..... dream
d le delight	/	..... deliver
d rd did not regard	/	..... disregard
d er defer	/	..... demure
d no denote	/	..... did nothing
d ic deficient	/	..... difficult
d ec decorate	/	..... declare
ug drug	/	..... dug

Alphabetical Word Signs.

FIRST PLACE.		E	SECOND PLACE.
e	..... easy	o	..... ever
ed	..... edify	/	..... educate
ec	..... eccentric	)	..... echo
ef	..... effect	u	..... efficient
eg	..... eager	)	..... egotistic
el	..... electric	)	..... elevate
em	..... emanate	)	..... emigrate
ek	..... eucharist	(	..... unique
en	..... entitle	(	..... enter
er	..... early	/	..... earth
es	..... estimate	u	..... establish
eth	..... ethics	u	..... ethonology
et	..... eternal	—	..... etiquette
iv	..... evident	(	..... evil
ev	..... evangelical	)	..... even
eq	..... equal	o	..... equity
ex	..... examine	x	..... example
x	..... express	x	..... exhibit
m b	..... embrace	7	..... emblem
thu	..... enthusiastic	—	..... thus
s p	..... essential	/	..... especial
n n	..... endeavor	)	..... enemy
ey	..... eyesight	o	..... eye witness
ej	..... ejaculate	/	..... eject
n er	..... enterprise	)	..... energy
n m	..... never mind	)	..... en masse
n vi	..... environment	)	..... envelop
ep	..... epithet	/	..... episode
ek	..... ecclesiastic	/	..... equality
m f	..... emerged from	o	..... emphatic
n t	..... entertain	7	..... entreat































Phonetic Word Signs.

FIRST PLACE.	F.	SECOND PLACE.
f fruit		..... fill
fa faith		..... father
fe fear		..... feel
fi fidelity		..... finance
fo force		..... for
fu future		..... full
f y finger		..... finish
f m female		..... familiar
f n fancy		..... final
f g figure		... .. forget
f h furthermore		..... fetch
f mo for money		..... for more
f no for now		..... for not
f re freeze		..... free
f le fleece		..... flee
f rd foolhardy		..... forward
fi rt fiery darts		..... fine arts
fo g {foregone conclusion		..... forgive
f er firm		..... further
fe s feast		..... festoon

Phonetic Word Signs.

FIRST PLACE.	G	SECOND PLACE.
g get		..... give
ga gay		..... gather
ge genuine		..... gentle
gi gigantic		..... genius
go gold		..... good
gu guilt		..... guide
g y gymnastic		..... guise
g m German		..... germinate
g n generous		..... generate
go s gossip		..... gospel
go v {good govern- ment		..... govern
g we good weather		..... good water
go g gorgeous		..... ghost
g re grand		..... greet
g le gleam		..... glee
g mo give more		..... give most
g no got nothing		..... got no
g er gave her		..... grave error
g rd got marred		..... guardian
gi g giggle		..... giant
g h good to have		..... good home
g v great advantage		..... grieve
g m good men		..... great men
g n gentile		..... general
g ko God's kingdom		..... glorious kingdom
g th give their		..... give the
g s good spirit		..... great saviour
g r grace		..... great
g t glad to be		..... get the
g d glad to do		..... good deed
















Phonetic Word Signs.










	FIRST PLACE.	H	SECOND PLACE.
h	..... had		..... have
ha	..... habit		..... hand
he	..... heat		..... heaven
hi	..... high		..... hide
ho	..... hold		..... how
hu	..... husband		..... human
h y	..... hypothesis		..... hypocrisy
h s	..... himself		..... herself
h m	..... how many		..... hemisphere
h le	..... how much less		..... how little
h mo	..... how much more		..... how many more
h no	..... have known		..... have not
h we	..... here we		..... have we
ho v	..... how very		..... however
h er	..... have heard		..... his word
h rd	..... hardly		..... hard
h rt	..... heart disease		..... heart felt
h v	..... harvest time		..... harvest
h w	..... herewith		..... heretofore
h n	..... hence it is		..... henceforth
h is	..... his history		..... history
h ith	..... hitherto		..... hither
h im	..... have heard him		..... heard him
h in	..... hint		..... hinder
h p	..... how people		..... happy
h ow	..... house		..... hour
o n	..... honor		..... he had faith
h f	..... how few		..... have to be
h t	..... how to be		..... have to do
h d	..... had to be		

Phonetic Word Signs.



























FIRST PLACE.		I	SECOND PLACE.
i	..... I see	∪	..... itself
id	..... identity	/	..... idiot
il	..... illustrate	∪	..... ill will
y ill	..... I will be	∪	..... I will
im	..... impartial	(	..... imitate
in	..... interest	)	..... into
im y	..... imminent	(	..... imply
in s	..... instruct	∪	..... increase
ip	..... incipient	∪	..... ipse dixit
it	..... it was	—	..... it is
is	..... is the	∪	..... is it
in k	..... in case	}	..... incapable
if	..... if the	∪	..... if it
if y	..... if we	∪	..... if wisely
if s	..... if it is not	∪	..... if it is
if h	..... if it had not	9	..... if it had
ig	..... ignominious	)	..... ignorant
in y	..... iniquity	)	..... innocent
il y	..... illuminate	∪	..... illusion
if n	..... if not then	∪	..... if neither
if m	..... if men	∪	..... if many
im m	..... immaterial	∪	..... immediate
imag	..... imagine	∪	..... image
in so	..... in so much	∪	..... insolvent
in is	..... instance	∪	..... institute
in h	..... inhabit	9	..... inherit
in v	..... involve	9	..... invite
in v s	..... invest	9	..... investigate
in if	..... in effect	∪	..... inefficient
in ef	..... ineffectual	∪	..... infallible
in t	..... intend	∪	..... intelligent
in f	..... infer	∪	..... influence

Phonetic Word Signs.





























FIRST PLACE.		J	SECOND PLACE.
j	..... jealous		..... just
ja	..... jaunt		..... January
je	..... jeopard		..... Jesus
ji	..... jingle		..... jest
jo	..... journal		..... join
ju	..... jury		..... judge
jy	..... just while		..... just what
js	..... join issue		..... just so
jer	..... journeymen		..... journey
jm	..... jammed in		..... jam
jn	..... jangle		..... janitor
gj	..... jubilee		..... Jew
jh	..... Lord Jehovah		..... Jehovah
jle	..... Jesus of Galilee		..... just let
jre	..... just regard		..... Jerusalem

		K	
ka	..... kaleidoscope		..... knave
ke	..... keep		..... keen
ki	..... kindle		..... kind
ko	.....		..... kingdom
kg	..... kind and good		..... king of kings
kh	..... kingdom of God		..... kingdom of Christ
km	..... know most		..... know more
kn	..... knowledge of		..... knowledge
ky	..... { key to the mystery		..... key note

Phonetic Word Signs.

FIRST PLACE.		L	SECOND PLACE.
l	..... lecture		..... let
la	..... late		..... labor
le	..... lent		..... letter
li	..... light		..... liberty
lo	..... local		..... long
lu	..... loose		..... lucre
ly	..... life		..... like
l's	..... let us		..... lesson
l m	..... lame man		..... lament
l n	..... let them		..... landscape
l g	..... legitimate		..... legend
l h	..... let him		..... let her
le g	..... league		..... legislate
le n	..... lenient		..... length
ie v	..... level		..... lever
lu x	..... luxurious living		..... luxury
la f	..... Lafayette		..... lamp of life
la c	..... laconical		..... lacerate
la s	..... lassitude		..... lazy
la t	..... latitude		..... latent
la b	..... labyrinth		..... label
la d	..... lady like		..... ladder
la n	..... languid		..... language
la m	..... lamb like		..... lamb
la v	..... lavish		..... lava
l er	..... lawyer		..... learn
uv	..... love of God		..... love

Phonetic Word Signs.

FIRST PLACE.	M	SECOND PLACE.
m many		..... men
ma made		..... man
me medium		..... merchant
mi miser		..... mind
mo moderate		..... mother
mu mutual		..... music
m y myth		..... mystery
m s misfortune		..... myself
m er mirth		..... mercy
m g magnetic		..... magistrate
m h may have had		..... may have
m m member		..... memory
m n manage		..... manner
mo m mortal		..... moment
ma n manufacture		..... manifest
ma s master		..... measure
m il millennium		..... million
m is mistake		..... mislead
m in miniature		..... minister
m g magnificence		..... magnanimous
m id midway		..... middle
m l melody		..... military
m c Member of Con.		..... most certainly
ra r march of		..... march
m th many things		..... may think
m t may be true		..... made to
m d may do so		..... may do
m b may be so		..... may be






























Phonetic Word Signs.

	FIRST PLACE.	N	SECOND PLACE.
n	..... need	1	..... never
na	..... nature	11	..... name
ne	..... negotiate	111	..... neither
ni	..... night	1111	..... nice
no	..... none	11111	..... not
nu	..... nutriment	111111	..... number
n y	..... near by	1111111	..... near
ne s	..... nervous	11111111	..... necessary
n er	..... new earth	111111111	..... neurology
n g	..... nothing more	1111111111	..... nothing
n h	..... new heaven	11111111111	..... new home
n m	..... neither had	111111111111	..... not meant
n n	..... nothing new	1111111111111	..... nothing strange
ne v	..... nevertheless	11111111111111	..... notwithstanding
n s	..... no sense	111111111111111	..... nonsense
n rd	..... no hardship	1111111111111111	..... not hard
no t	..... note in hand	11111111111111111	..... notify
no d	..... no danger	111111111111111111	..... no damage
no b	..... no better	1111111111111111111	..... no body
n p	..... not proven	11111111111111111111	..... not present
no p	..... no party	111111111111111111111	..... no people
n t	..... not to see	1111111111111111111111	..... not to be
n d	..... no advantage	11111111111111111111111	..... not done
n b	..... never been	111111111111111111111111	..... not best
no k	..... no question	1111111111111111111111111	..... no cause
no v	..... no virtue	11111111111111111111111111	..... novice

Phonetic Word Signs.

FIRST PLACE.	O	SECOND PLACE.
o origin	˘	..... own
ob obscure	˘	..... obtain
od odd enough	˘	..... odd
op operate	˘	..... opportunity
op s opposite	˘	..... oppress
ob g objected to	˘	..... object
ob s observe	˘	..... obstruct
ob v obvious to	˘	..... obvious
op n opponent	˘	..... opinion
of h of heaven	˘	..... of him
on ..... /	˘	..... only
on h on account	˘	..... on hand
om omnipotent	˘	..... ominous
of offer	˘	..... offence
ov oversight	˘	..... over
ol Old Testament	˘	..... old
or ordinary	˘	..... order
or g organ	˘	..... orgies
oc occasion	˘	..... occur
os ostensible	˘	..... ostentation
oth otherwise	˘	..... other
oth s..... others were sent	˘	..... others said
of n often done	˘	..... often
of s office holder	˘	..... office
ob b obituary	˘	..... obedient



























Phonetic Word Signs.

FIRST PLACE.	P	SECOND PLACE.
p people		..... prepare
pa paid		..... part
pe person		..... perfect
pi piety		..... pride
po position		..... power
pu public		..... purchase
p y particular		..... peculiar
p s passed		..... present
p er purpose		..... pursue
p m permeate		..... permit
p n penalty		..... penetrate
p v previous		..... privilege
po v poverty or		..... poverty
p g plague		..... pledge
p h philosophy		..... perhaps
p le plenty		..... please
p re pretend		..... prevent
p rd pretty hard		..... placard
p rt political party		..... party spirit
pa p papist		..... paper
p at patronage		..... patent
pa t pay attention		..... patient
uz pulverize		..... puzzle
pa h pathology		..... patch
pa ga pagan philosophy		..... paganism
pa s passed by		..... pasture
pa f pay for it		..... pay for
f s psychology		..... physical
pa l paralyze		..... palladium

Phonetic Word Signs.

FIRST PLACE.	Q	SECOND PLACE.
qu quarrel	U	..... quick
qua quantity	U	..... quality
que quench	U	..... question
qui quiescent	U	..... quiet
quo quarter	U	..... quote
quu quorum	U	..... quota
qu y quinine	U	..... quiver
qu er..... queer	U ^d	..... quash
qu n quaint	U	..... quarantine

Phonetic Word Signs.

FIRST PLACE.	R	SECOND PLACE.
r rich		..... rest
ra raise		..... rather
re read		..... reason
ri rival		..... realize
ro roll		..... round
ru rule		..... ruin
ry ritualism		..... right
rs restore		..... result
res reside		..... resolve
rem remind		..... remember
ren renounce		..... renovate
reg regulate		..... regard
reh rehearing		..... rehearse
rer research		..... refer
rev revolve		..... reveal
rewe reward of		..... reward
rele relief		..... relate
rafo raised from the		..... raised from
ral railway		..... railroad
ras rascality		..... rash
rat rate of		..... ratify
rad radical		..... radiate
rab rabid		..... rabble
reco recompense		..... recount
zu resume work		..... resume
ug rogue		..... rough

Phonetic Word Signs.

FIRST PLACE.	R	SECOND PLACE.
re p repeat		..... represent
ra pa..... rapacious		..... rapture
re j rejoin		..... rejoice
re ma..... remark made		..... remark
re n rent		..... render
re g region		..... reject
re k recapitulate		..... recover
re k y.... recognize		..... reclaim
ra n rain storm		..... reign
re im..... reimburse the		..... reimburse
re ta retain		..... retail

Phonetic Word Signs.

FIRST PLACE.		S	SECOND PLACE.
s	..... Sabbath	)	..... spirit
sa	..... said that	)	..... said
se	..... secret	)	..... select
si	..... science	)	..... sign
so	..... sold	)	..... society
su	..... supreme	)	..... subject
s y	..... sympathy	)	..... system
s s	..... session	)	..... Scripture
s m	..... semi-annual	)	..... seem
s n	..... sentiment	)	..... sense
s g	..... savage	)	..... suggest
s s	..... since the	)	..... since that
s er	..... service of God	)	..... serve
s ci	..... sincere	)	..... silence
s t n	..... stentorian	)	..... stenography
s l	..... seldom	)	..... slander
s t	..... straight	)	..... strong
s ta	..... standard	)	..... stand
s te	..... stereotype	)	..... steady
s tu	..... stupendous	)	..... study
s b	..... said to be	)	..... sell better
s et	..... settle down	)	..... settle
s at	..... satire	)	..... satisfy
s p	..... splendor	)	..... special
s po	..... support	)	..... suppose
s v	..... several	)	..... save
s n y	..... singular	)	..... single
s k	..... scholar	)	..... scandal
s un	..... Son of God	)	..... sonship
s us	..... sustain	)	..... susceptible

























Phonetic Word Signs.

FIRST PLACE.	T	SECOND PLACE.
t to the	|	..... truth
ta taste	|	..... take
te telegraph	|	..... teach
ti title	|	..... time
to told	|	..... to be
tu tumult	|	..... Tuesday
ty type	•	..... tyranny
ts to see	L	..... testimony
ter turn	⌋	..... term
tg to give	⌋	..... tedious
th to heaven	⌋	..... to him
tm tempt	⌋	..... temperance
tn ten fold	⌋	..... tend
tno to know more	⌋	..... to know
to g to go	⌋	..... together
tv to leave	⌋	..... to travel
twe to work	⌋	..... toward
th there are	(	..... there
tha that there	(	..... that
the these	(	..... therefore
thi this	(	..... think
tho throughout	(	..... thorough























Phonetic Word Signs.

FIRST PLACE.	T	SECOND PLACE.
thu thunder	(	..... thus
th y thine	(	..... thyself
th s there is not	)	..... there is
the m.... theme	(	..... themselves
the n..... thenceforth	(	..... thence
th re the theory	(	..... theory
tha n..... thankful for	(	..... thankful
U		
u s usual manner	~	..... usual
u n union is strength	~	..... union
u n s U. S. of A.	~	..... United States
us useless	)	..... use
ul ultimate	/	..... ultra
ur urged along	\	..... urge
un unless	~	..... under
un s unobstruct	~	..... understand
un k unknown	~	..... unkind
un h unhappy	~	..... unholy
up uppermost	/	..... upper
ut utmost	|	..... utter

Phonetic Word Signs.

FIRST PLACE.	V	SECOND PLACE.
v vitiate		..... vice
va vacate		..... value
ve very good		..... very
vi vice versa		..... vigilance
vo vocation		..... voice
vu view of		..... view
v y violent		..... vital
v s visit		..... vessel
v er version		..... virtue
v m venom		..... volume
v n venture		..... ventilate
v l vilify		..... velocity
v f very fine		..... very fond
v c vicissitude		..... victory
v g vigorous		..... vegetate
v t vituperate		..... veto
v v vivacious		..... <i>viva voce</i>
v r verbatim		..... verbal
v er verdict		..... verify
v h very hearty		..... vehemence
v is visit to		..... vision
v in vindicate		..... <i>venire</i>
v ap viper		..... vaporate
v k vocabulary		..... vocal

Phonetic Word Signs.

FIRST PLACE.	W	SECOND PLACE.
w will		..... with
wa walk		..... want
we when		..... where
wi wish		..... witch
wo woman		..... world
wu wound		..... wonder
w y wait		..... wide
wo s worship		..... worse
wo m woe is me		..... woe unto them
y s wisdom of		..... wisdom
y t witness in		..... witness
y p wipe it out		..... why people
y k wicked men		..... wicked
y ish wished for		..... wish
osh washed their		..... wash
we k we came		..... weak cause
w h worth		..... worthy
w er which were		..... we heard
w rd with hard		..... were ardent
w rt weak hearted		..... with his arts
re m resemble		..... remedy
we d Wednesday		..... wedding

Phonetic Word Signs.

FIRST PLACE.

Wh

SECOND PLACE

wh while

wha whatsoever

wh e wheresoever

whi whip

who whosoever

who m.... whom when

wh s which was



..... which

..... whatever

..... wherever

..... whisper

..... whoever

..... whomsoever

..... which is

Phonetic Word Signs.

FIRST PLACE.		Y	SECOND PLACE.
u	..... yourself	U	..... your
y	..... yes, sir	U	..... yes
ya	..... yard	U	..... year
ye	..... yet it	U	..... yet
yi	..... yield to	U	..... yield
yu	..... young	U	..... youth
yo	..... yonder	U	..... yoke
y y	..... young and wild	U	..... young wife
y s	..... yesterday or	U	..... yesterday
		Z	
z	..... zealous	U	..... zeal
za	..... zambo	U	..... zany
ze	..... zephyr	U	..... zero
zi	..... zig zag	U	..... zion
zo	..... Zoroaster	U	..... zone
zu	..... zoography	U	..... zoology
z n	..... zendavesta	U	..... zenith
z s	..... a zest	U	..... zest

Continued from page 48.

This consists, as here illustrated, in the employment of the alphabetical characters for word signs, and is to be governed by the following :

Rule IX. The word signs occupy two positions, one above and the other below the line of writing, denominated First and Second Place. The first place signs, made above the line, represent the words in the left hand column, and when the same signs are made under the line they represent the words in the right hand column.

EXAMPLE.

The phonograph B, when made above the line, represents the word "benevolent;" and when made under, it represents the word "believe." The nearest any point of the first place signs should come to the line is about one-eighth of an inch, whether they are vertical or horizontal, or whether struck up or down. They are distinguished from the prefixes, though made in the same relation to the line, by the fact that each stands alone, with spaces between, just as with words written out in full. The second place signs should also be made the same distance below the line and from each other. The vertical or downward inclined signs should commence on the line and be carried below to their proper lengths. These positions show that each character standing thus represents a whole word or sentence, and their alphabetical structure includes from one to four of the first letters of the words for which each one of them stands. These words should be read over, and the signs which represent them pronounced with them, until they become so familiar that the sound of the word will instantly suggest the word, and the appearance of the sign equally recall the word. By this means the habit will soon be acquired of only thinking of the sign when hearing the word and of seeing the word by seeing the sign; that is when the practice of Phonography is on hand.


When the word "power" is heard, po, its sign, will only be thought of and, made with a single motion, will be done while its first syllable is being spoken, and the pen waiting for the speaker to finish the word. The word *representation* is heard, and its sign, re-p, made with a line and a hook, written with a single motion, and again the pen waits time enough to make three more such motions for the speaker to finish the word, for nothing is more evident than that a man may make a single motion with the pen in the same time a single syllable of a word can be uttered, and it must be remembered that by the use of this principle of contraction alone, seventy-five per cent. of the words of our language are made with a single motion of the hand, including those which are spelled in full by a single motion for each, from which it is demonstrated that the system cannot be made shorter unless words can be written entirely without signs or letters. These signs are arranged as follows :


Seventh Principle of Abbreviation.


This principle consists in contracting words which commence with Im, In, Un and Ir, and by their use, and is in accordance with the following direction :

RULE X. When a word commences with Im, the sign for Im must be written in its own position and directly over the middle of the succeeding Phonograph in the word, thus contracting the whole word. It must not touch the Phonograph, but be written close to it. The In, Un and Ir must also be written in the same manner for contracting words with which they commence.


EXAMPLES.

Write the sign for Im, and that for ma, and you have the contraction for the word "Immaterial." Illustration 

Write the sign for In, and that for at, and you have the contraction for "Inattention." The illustration is this 

Write the sign for Un, and that for cha, thus 

and you have the contraction for "unchanged." Write the sign for ir and that for ri, and you have the contraction for

Irritate, thus 

These two Phonographs contain at least three of the first letters sounded in words, and if a vowel is sounded with the second, then they spell four, and with the connection will invariably give the whole word. If there should, however, be any doubt, add another and the succeeding Phonograph in the word ; for example, with the two signs Im and P, add that for Li, and you have the contraction for the word "Implication," the two last connected in the ordinary

manner. By this principle it will be seen that this long word is written with three motions of the hand, while it requires thirty-three to write it by long hand.

This Im, In, Un and Ir may also be written with the prefixes, and in the same manner contract the words which commence with both. For example, write the sign for Im, and that for the prefix per, and you have the contraction for the word "Imperfect." Write the sign for In, and the prefix for dis, and you have the contraction for "Indispensable."

These parts of words may also be written in the same manner in connection with the alphabetical word signs, thus contracting them. For example, write the sign for Im, and the word sign Hu for "humanity," and it gives us the contraction for the word "Inhumanity." Write the sign for In, and the word sign Vo for "voice," and it gives the contraction for "Invoice." Write the sign for Un, and the word sign B for "believe," and we have the contraction for "Unbelief." It must be remembered that these contractions stand also for all the forms and tenses of the words; and also that the contractions should always be made the same, and any word being once thus contracted, should always be written the same; by so doing these forms suggest the words, and the words the forms, without demanding any more thought about them; virtually they become word signs.

Eighth Principle of Abbreviation.

This principle is applicable to all the words of our language, and may be used to contract any words which are not contracted by any other of the nine principles of the system. Its practice is governed by the following :

Rule XI. Write the first phonograph sounded in a word to be contracted, whether with or without a vowel, across the line of writing, as the representative of the whole word. If it is K it must be written immediately under the line to

distinguish it from K as a definite word sign, and which is made about one-eighth of an inch below. All others may be made each half above and half below the line, even M and N. This position shows that the sign represents a whole word, the sign spelling the first sound in the word, the connection being depended upon to give the whole word. Of course it will not do to indulge this principle of contraction so that the writing will be even difficult to read ; but it is astonishing to what an extent it may be practiced with perfect legibility ; and by always contracting the same words in the same manner, they become equal to definite word signs.

The fact that every peculiar subject has in part its own vocabulary, especially its leading terms, may be taken advantage of by the aid of this principle. For example, if a law report is to be taken, there are perhaps a dozen words which constitute a large portion of what will be said, such as Attorney, Court, Law, Judgment, Affidavit, Defendant, Plaintiff, Jurisdiction, Decision, The Court, "If your honor please," "Your honor," Testimony, etc. These may be made upon this principle, the first phonograph of each across the line, and regularly-spaced, for the whole word, and even for these common law phrases. If it is a political address or a scientific lecture, its leading terms may be selected and thus written. If it is a lecture on some country, its geographical names, and those of persons who figure prominently, when first announced must be written out in full, and for every subsequent repetition the first phonograph of each substituted and written across the line. If two or more names, in the same discourse, commence with the same sound, and therefore the same sign, the second sign one of them contains must be added, or for every additional name commencing with the same character an additional sign must be added.

Alphabetical Word Signs Extended.

Under this head we give a permanent alphabetical list of word signs, consisting mostly of very long words, and at the same time those in common use.

The signs for the most of these words are the two for the first two sounds in each, the first one of which, as in the case of the principle applicable to the contraction of all words, must be written across the line, and that following must be connected with it, just in the manner of writing whole words on the line. Of course the phonographs are to be substituted for the common letters as here employed and divided, which sounds represent the words following in the line, and are one, two or three of the first sounds in each of the words. Almost the whole list are written with two motions each, many with a long sign and an accommodation sign, which in most instances are made with but a single stroke and finished with a hook.

It should be remarked here that the accommodation signs should always be substituted in writing this list of words. It will readily be seen, by writing any one of these words occurring in a sentence, that the words will immediately be understood. Let us take a few examples for illustration, using the common English letters for the contractions. "It was a very good x-po of the passage. It was a very good exposition of the passage." "It was the d-m party. It was the democratic party." "He is a very good x-t-m speaker. He is a very good extemporaneous speaker." "He was a d-l to the convention. He was a delegate to the convention."

We wish it to be distinctly understood that it is not necessary to employ this principle of contraction with two or three others of the ten belonging to the system for even verbatim reporting; but it is a fact of great importance, that the greater the number of distinctive principles used the shorter and more legible will be the writing. This is evident from the fact that it affords more time to make the

characters, and which can therefore be made plainer, and in the same degree easier to be read. We would advise, therefore, the employment, even from the very first, of all the ten principles of abbreviation and each character they contain, just as fast as they can be remembered. It is also a fact, corroborated by the experience of the best phonographers, that the shortest way a word can be written, the easier it can be read, of course according to the rules, for the reason above suggested that more time is afforded to make the phonographs.

The absorbing consideration, however, which induced us to thus extend the principles of contraction, in the first place, we may say, was because they were the legitimate deductions of the system; and secondly, to give to the public so comprehensive and perfect a system of short hand writing, that there will be no reasonable motive left for change, and consequently additions will not only fail to shorten its practice, but add difficulties to its legibility. If this system should now be generally introduced into our common schools, it would not be five years before there would be so many short hand writers and readers that the necessity for writing phonographers' notes out in long hand would be rendered entirely unnecessary. Of course it would also be taught in all the higher schools and colleges in the country. All practical printers would understand it, and could set the article up from the stenographic notes. Authors could compose in short hand, and never be under the necessity of writing out their manuscript in long hand. Lawyers and judges could read it as easily as long hand. All this in a very limited amount of time. Ministers could thus compose and write their sermons and read them just as well from the short hand as long hand, enabling them to accomplish in one hour what it takes them now six to do. They may walk the floor and dictate a sermon to their wives or sons, as amanuenses, as fast as they can compose the sentences, and every scholar knows that he can compose better if he is not obliged to draw it out in long hand.

Now if any man may acquire such a qualification in the course of six months with a little practice, where is he who would not avail himself of it?

Here is presented an opening for thousands of teachers, who can learn in very much less time to teach than to report, and by which practice they cannot fail of becoming proficient short hand writers. Indeed, every one should begin to teach it, if it was only to his own or the children of others, as the best means of impressing it on his own memory.. We have had those in our classes who had been teachers in other systems, and who are the most zealous in its praise.

The following are the word signs extended :

Permanent Contractions.

A

al-m	..... Almighty	an-ti	..... Anti-Christ
al	..... Alphabet	an-th	..... Anthropology
am	..... Ample	an-t-d	..... Antediluvian
a	..... Amend	an-ow	..... Announce
am-i	..... Amicable	ap-po	..... Apocalypse
mu	..... Amuse	ap-s	..... Apostate
am-b	..... Ambrosial	r-b	..... Arbitrate
am-bu	..... Ambulance	ar	..... Arrest
am-pu	..... Amputate	r-m	..... Armor
am-p	..... Amphitheatre	r-r	..... Arrear
an	..... Anchor	r-s	..... Arson
an-at	..... Anatomy	r-t	..... Articulate
an-she	..... Ancient	r-ti	..... Artificial
an-l	..... Annul	a-s	..... Aspect
an-c	..... Ancestor	as-er	..... Ascertain
an-ec	..... Anecdote	as-s	..... Assassin
an-i	..... Animal	as-aw	..... Assault
an-ni	..... Animate	as-si	..... Assign
an-nu	..... Annual	as-im	..... Assimilate
an-v	..... Anniversary	as-is	..... Assist
an-on	..... Anonymous	as-si	..... Assiduous
an-g	..... Anger	as-m	..... Assume
n-g	..... Angel	as-u	..... Assure
an-no	..... Anomaly	as-to	..... Astronomy
an-t	..... Anterior	as-t	..... Astrology
		at-l	..... Atlantic
		at	..... Attack

at-taAttain
 at-nAt noon
 at-sAttest
 at-tiAttitude
 at-rAttract
 aw-dAudience
 au-sAuspices
 au-thAuthentic
 r-kArchitect
 r-k-bArchbishop
 ar-isAristocrat
 r-kaArchangel
 ac-cuAccumulate
 ac-cAccession
 acAccurate
 ac-qAccusation
 ac-tActive
 adAdmire
 ad-vAdvertise
 ad-erAdvert
 a-fA fresh
 afAffable
 af-faAffidavit
 af-ñAffiance
 af-erAffirm
 af-ilAffiliate
 af-inAffinity
 af-luAffluence
 af-orAfford
 af-riAffright
 af-roAffront
 af-tAfterwards
 ag-gAggregate
 ag-anAggrandize
 ag-raAggravate
 ag-sAggress
 ag-reAggrieve
 ag-roAground
 al-bAlbum
 al-kAlkali
 al-coAlcohol
 al-dAlderman
 a-lAlien
 al-leAllegiance
 alAllow
 al-luAllure

al-tiAltitude
 at-fAt first
 at-laAt last
 at-leAt least
 at-lAt length
 at-mAt most
 at-owAt our expense
 asAs soon
 as-sAs soon as
 a-vAvert
 avAvocation
 av-owAvow
 av-erAverment
 av-rAvarice
 awAwful
 aw-kAwkward
 aw-tAutumn
 aw-toAutomatic
 aw-to-gAutograph
 aw-xAuxiliary
 axAxiomatic
 azAzure

B

bBleeding
 b-lBlessed
 b-nBlend
 b-rBritish
 b-alBallot
 b-agBaggage
 b-afBaffle
 b-acBacchanalian
 b-nBanish
 b-anBank
 b-apBaptism
 b-yBy and by
 b-owBounty
 b-rBargain
 b-riBridegroom
 b-ashBashful
 b-atBattle
 b-goBigotry
 b-itBitter
 b-weBewitch
 b-ylBewilder

b-tu	.....Bituminous	cha	.....Chapter
b-la	.....Blame	k-it	.....Criticise
b-la-s	.....Blasphemy	ch-of	.....Children of Israel
b-l-m	.....Blemish	c-l	.....Clergy
b-li	.....Blind	co-lo	.....Colonel
b-lu	.....Bloom	k-ru	.....Crucify
b-os	.....Blossom	co-s	.....Costume
b-om	.....Bombast	che-r	.....Charge
b-on	.....Bond	k-l-v	.....Clairvoyant
ow	.....Bound	co-l	.....Color
b-ra	.....Erain	co-r	.....Co-ordinate
b-ro	.....Broker	k-ab	.....Cabinet
b-ud	.....Buddhism	ca-l	.....Calamity
b-un	.....Bundle	ca-al	.....Calvary
b-er	.....Burglar	ca-al-v	.....Calvinism
b-er-s	.....Burlesque	k-am	.....Campaign
b-us	.....Bustle	k-an	.....Cannon
b-yo	.....Beyond	k-p-it	.....Capitulate
b-ab	.....Baboon	k-pre	.....Caprice
ba-l	.....Bail	k-ap	.....Captivity
ba-qu	.....Banquet	k-r	.....Carbon
ba-r	.....Barbarous	k-re	.....Career
ba-s	.....Basis	k-ri	.....Carriage
bo-l	.....Bold	k-r	.....Carnal
ba-ch	.....Bachelor	k-t-as	.....Catastrophe
bo-s	.....Boasting	k-at-t	.....Catacomb
bo-l	.....Bolster	k-at	.....Catechise
bo-na	.....Bonaparte	k-aw	.....Caution
b-uf	.....Buffalo	k-og	.....Cognizance
b-uc	.....Buckle	c-n	.....Censure
bu-r	.....Burden	c-re	.....Ceremony
b-ub	.....Bubble	co-r	.....Correct
b-ru	.....Brutal	che-as	.....Chastise
b-ul	.....Bulletin	k-la	.....Claim
b-z	.....Bronze statue	k-ic	.....Classic
b-lo	.....Blossom	k-le	.....Clear
b-l-un	.....Blunder	k-li	.....Climax
b-ot	.....Botany	k-lo	.....Close
b-um	.....Bottom	ko-he	.....Cohesive
		k-ol	.....College
		co-li	.....Collision
		co-lu	.....Collusion
		co-p	.....Copartnership
k-d	.....Candidate	co-ro	.....Coroner
k-an	.....Candlestick	co-r-r	.....Corroborate
k-ap	.....Capital	co-ru	.....Corrupt
k-ath	.....Catholic		

C

k-osCosmical
 k-otCotton
 k-orCourt
 ko-vCovenant
 k-rCredit
 k-riCrime
 k-ruCrusade
 k-ryCrystal
 q-pCupidity.
 cu-sCustom

D

dDefendant
 deDegree
 d-fDeform.
 d-noDenominate
 d-faDefault
 d-leDelinquent
 d-riDerive
 d-viDevise
 d-olDollar
 d-rDread
 d-elDeal
 d-kDecay
 d-ceDeceased
 d-cDeceit
 d-c-erDecern
 d-ciDecide
 d-k-yDecline
 d-comDecompose
 d-k-reDecrease
 d-edDedicate
 d-faDefamation
 d-feDefeat
 d-fyDefy
 d-fDefray
 d-awDefraud
 d-fuDefuse
 d-jDeject
 d-lDelegate
 d-laDelay
 d-liDelicate
 d-lyDelineate
 d-luDelude
 d-mDemocracy

d-miDemise
 d-sDestitute
 d-moDemon
 d-nDenounce
 d-puDeputy
 d-pDeprive
 d-poDeposit
 d-orDeplore
 d-p-nDepend
 d-p-reDeprecate
 d-p-erDepredation
 d-p-sDepress
 d-po-nDeponent
 d-riDerive
 d-roDerogate
 d-c-nDescend
 d-oyDestroy
 d-taDetail
 d-thDethrone
 d-etDetrimental
 d-evDevastate
 d-voDevote
 d-vDevolve
 d xDexterity
 d-imDiminution
 d-omDomicile
 d-awDogma
 d-afDraft
 d-y-nDynasty
 d-y-sDyspepsia
 di-amDiameter
 di-mDimension
 di-agDiagnosis
 di-aDiagram
 di-alDialogue
 di-pDiplomacy
 di-vDiversion
 di-v-sDiversion
 di viDivine
 di-voDivorce
 do-ciDocile
 d-ocDocument
 do-mDomestic
 do-m-nDominion
 do-naDonation
 d-owDoubt

du-r	.....During
du-b	.....Dubious
do-z	.....Dozen
d-ox	.....Doxology

E

e-a	.....Eagle
e-o	.....Eocene
e-v-ap	.....Evaporate
e-lu	.....Elucidate
e-lu-s	.....Elusion
e-ma	.....Emaciate
e-l	.....Elaborate
e-m	.....Emolument
ep-e	.....Epicurean
ep-i	.....Epidemic
x	.....Explain
x-p-n	.....Expense
x-ch	.....Exchequer
x-as	.....Exasperate
x-m	.....Exemplify
x-p	.....Expand
x-p-ow	.....Expound
x-p-re	.....Experience
x-p-lo	.....Explode
x-qui	.....Exquisite
x-t-m	.....Extemporaneous
x-t	.....Extend
x-te	.....External
x-t-er	.....Exterminate
x-ac	.....Exact
x-t-ing	.....Extinguish
x-t-r	.....Extract
x-p-d	.....Expedient
x-po	.....Exposition
x-po-n	.....Exponent
x-ha	.....Exhale
x-e	.....Exegesis
x-u	.....Exuberant
e-r	.....Error
e-r-y	.....Erysipelas
e-r-n	.....Earnest
eth	.....Ethereal
e-d	.....Editor
f-or	.....Effort

f-ul	.....Effulgent
m-po-v	.....Empoverish
m-ba	.....Embarrass
m-b-l	.....Embellish
m-bo	.....Embody
m-po	.....Emporium
m-u	.....Emulate
l-e	.....Elegant
l-ig	.....Eligible
l-o	.....Eloquent
s k	.....Escape
s-ko	.....Escort
n-u	.....Enumerate
n-c	.....Encircle
n-ac	.....Enact
n-ko	.....Encourage
n-com	.....Encompass
n-q-m	.....Encumbrance
n-cy	.....Encyclopedia
n-da	.....Endanger
n-d-ow	.....Endowment
n-du	.....Endurance
n-fo	.....Enforce
n-f-r	.....Enfranchise
n-g	.....Engrave
n-gi	.....Engine
n-la	.....Enlarge
n-li	.....Enlighten
n-ti	.....Entirely
n-ty	.....Entitle
n-h	.....Enhance
n-che	.....Enchant
n-co	.....Encomium
n-k-ow	.....Encounter
n-k-ro	.....Encroachment
n-d	.....Endeavor
n-er	.....Energetic
n-er-v	.....Enervate
n-fe	.....Enfeeble
n-ga	.....Engage
n-g-n	.....Engender
n-g-l	.....England
n-j	.....Enjoined
n-or	.....Enormous
n-ow	.....Enouncement
n-r	.....Enrich

n-ta	.....Entailment
n-t-er	.....Entertainment
m-b	.....Embrace
m-b-l	.....Emblem
el-ec	.....Election
ed-d	.....Edifice
el	.....Element
m-b	.....Embarkation
m-ba	.....En.bassador

F

f-la	.....Flagrant
f-ol	.....Follow
f-re	.....Frequent
f-aw	.....Fraud
f-ash	.....Fashion
f-ic	.....Fiction
f-ow	.....Found
f-ru	.....Fruition
f-ab	.....Fabulous
fa-c	.....Facility
f-ac-s	.....Facsimile
fac	.....Faculty
fa-n	.....Faint
fa-r	.....Fair
f-aw	.....False
f-al	.....Fallible
f-am	.....Famine
f-an	.....Fanatic
f-as	.....Fascinate
fa-t	.....Fatal
f-ath	.....Fathom
f-ed	.....Federal
f-l	.....Felon
fe-v	.....Fever
f-im	.....Flimsy
f-l-er	.....Flirtation
f-lo	.....Flourish
f-l-uc	.....Fluctuate
f-lu	.....Fluid
f-r-an	.....Franchise
f-ra	.....Fraternal
f-ri	.....Friction
f-ru	.....Frugal
fu-n-er	.....Funeral

f-er	.....Furnish
fu-re	.....Furious
fu-ti	.....Futile

G

g-ro	.....Grotesque
g-af	.....Graphic
g-r-ad	.....Graduate
ga-b	.....Gabriel
ga	.....Gain
g-al	.....Gallant
g-r	.....Garble
g-rd	.....Guardian
g-r-n	.....Garnish
g-as	.....Gaslight
g-n-e	.....Genealogy
g-og	.....Geography
g-om	.....Geometry
g-s	.....Gesture
gu	.....Gewgaw
g-l-ad	.....Gladness
g-l-im	.....Glimpse
g-lu	.....Gloom
g-lo	.....Globe
g-or	.....Gorgeous
g-re	.....Grecian
g-ru	.....Groove

H

h-ag	.....Haggard
h-al	.....Hallowed
h-al-lu	.....Hallucination
h-ar	.....Harass
h-r-b	.....Harbinger
h-r-m	.....Harmless
h-r	.....Harm
h-r-mo	.....Harmony
h-r-l	.....Herald
h-r-r	.....Horror
h-er	.....Heretic
h-ir	.....Heir
he-re	.....Hereditary
he-ne	.....Heinous
ha-t	.....Hateful

h-aw	.....	Haughty
h-ec	.....	Hecatombs
h-in	.....	Hinder
h-un-y	.....	Honey
h-or-t	.....	Horticulture
h-aw-s	.....	Hospitality
h-ung	.....	Hunger
h-er-y	.....	Hurry
h-un	.....	Hunt
ha-v	.....	Heavy
h-az	.....	Hazard
he-ro	.....	Heroic
h-ez	.....	Hesitate
h-et	.....	Heterogeneous
hi-e	.....	Hierarchy
ho-k-s	.....	Hocuspocus
ho-ri	.....	Horizon
ho-s	.....	Hosanna
h-ot	.....	Hotel
hu	.....	Humor
hi-b	.....	Hybridism
hy-d	.....	Hydra
hy-d-ol	.....	Hydraulic
hy-d-ro	.....	Hydrogen
hi-d-ro	.....	Hydrophobia
hy-p-oth.	.....	Hypothesis
hy-po	.....	Hypochondriac
hy-g-n	.....	Hygeian

I

im-pi	.....	Impiety
im-pa	.....	Impatience
im-p-n	.....	Impenetrable
im-p-on	.....	Imponderable
im-p-ash	.....	Impassioned
im-po-v	.....	Impoverished
im-b	.....	Imbecile
im-bi	.....	Imbibe
im-bu	.....	Imbued
im-an	.....	Immanuel
im-n	.....	Immense
im-mi	.....	Immigrate
im-m	.....	Immoral
im-mo	.....	Immortal
im-mu	.....	Immutable

im-pa	.....	Impair
im-p-an	.....	Impannel
im-p-as	.....	Impassable
im-p	.....	Impeach
im-p-n	.....	Impenitent
im-p-et	.....	Impetuous
im-p-l	.....	Implicitly
im-p-la	.....	Implacable
im-po	.....	Imposition
im-po-s	.....	Imposture
im-p-ob	.....	Improbable
im-p-ru	.....	Improve
in-ab	.....	Inability
in-a	.....	Inalienable
in-ac	.....	Inaccurate
in-ci	.....	Incident
in-c-n	.....	Incendiary
in-c-s	.....	Incessant
in-ad	.....	Inadequate
in-ad-m	.....	Inadmissible
in-ad-v	.....	Inadvertent
in-an	.....	Inanimate
in-ap	.....	Inappropriate
in-at	.....	Inattention
in-aw	.....	Inaudible
in-aw-g	.....	Inaugurate
in-aw-s	.....	Inauspicious
in-d-ci	.....	Indecision
in-d-f	.....	Indefinite
in-d-fe	.....	Indefatigable
in-d-l	.....	Indelicate
in-d-m	.....	Indemnify
in-di	.....	Indicate
in-d-g	.....	Indignant
in-di-r	.....	Indirect
in-dy	.....	Indite
in-d-oc	.....	Indoctrinate
in-do	.....	Indolent
in-du	.....	Induce
in-d-or	.....	Indorse
in-d-us	.....	Industry
in-dis	.....	Indiscreet
in-dis po	.....	Indisposition
in-dis-so	.....	Indissoluble
in-d-om	.....	Indomitable
in-du-b	.....	Indubitable

in-e Inebriate
 in-er Inertia
 in-ev Inevitable
 in-equ Inequality
 in-f Inflexible
 in-f-la Inflammation
 in-fi Infidel
 in-fu Infuse
 in-g-n Ingenious
 in-g-at Ingratitude
 in-h Inhale
 in-h-aw Inhospitable
 in-hu Inhuman
 in-ish Initiate
 in-jy Injury
 in-ju Injudicious
 in-j-n Injunction
 in-j Injustice
 in-k Incarnate
 in-ko Incorrect
 in-ku Incurable
 in-k-l Incalculable
 in-k-li Inclination
 in-k-lu Include
 in k-or Incorporate
 in-ko Incorrupt
 in-k re Incredible
 in-k-ul Inculcate
 in-k-um Incumber
 in-nu Innumerable
 in-fi-n Infinite
 in-fo Information
 in-or Inordinate
 in-s Inscribe
 in-s-an Insanity
 in-s-n Insensible
 in-s-ep Inseparable
 in-sin Insinuate
 in-s-ig Insignificant
 in-so Insolent
 in-so-l Insolate
 in-s Inspect
 in-s-pi Inspire
 in-s-ti Inestimable
 in-fa Infamous
 in-f-at Infatuate

in-te Interior
 in-t Internal
 in-s-t Instinct
 in-t-s Intrinsic
 ir-ra Irrational
 id-dy Idiosyncrasy
 ig-ni Ignite
 ig-no Ignoble
 il-l Illusion
 il-le Illegal
 il-ib Illiberal
 il-im Illimitable
 il-it Illiterate
 il-og Illogical
 it-t-m Illtemper
 ir-re-g Irregular
 ir-re Irreligious
 ir-r-l Irrelevant
 ir-re-s Irrespective
 ir-ri Irritable
 is-so Isolate
 it-n Itinerant
 in-s-t Instantaneous
 in-s-ti Instigate
 in-su Insufficient
 in-t-an Intangible
 in-t-eg Integrity
 in-t-m Intemperate
 in-t-ol Intolerant
 in-t-ox Intoxicate
 in-vo Involve
 in-va Invaluable
 in-v-al Invalid
 in-v-ol Involuntary
 in-v-n Invent
 in-v-ig Invigorate

J

ju Junior
 ju-s Jurisdiction
 ju-g Jugglery
 j-on Jaundice
 j-as Jasper
 j-b John Bull

j-oy	.....	{ Joint stock
j-ol	.....	company
ju-da	.....	Jolly
ju m	.....	Judaism
j	.....	Jumble
j-x	.....	Junc
	.....	Juxtaposition

K

k-er	.....	Kernel
k-id	.....	Kidnap
k-y-s	.....	Keystone State
k-af	.....	Kingcraft
k-ing	.....	Kink
k-it	.....	Kitchen

L

l-af	.....	Laugh
l-av	.....	Lavish
l-ap	.....	Lapse
l-aw	.....	Laud
l-as	.....	Lassitude
l-ang	.....	Languish
l-eg	.....	Legacy
l-ep	.....	Leper
la-d	.....	Laid
la	.....	Land
le-s	.....	Leisure
li	.....	Liabile
li-q	.....	Liquor
li-v-le	.....	Livelihood
lo-co	.....	Locomotive
lo	.....	Look
lo-y	.....	Loyal
lo-qua	.....	Loquacious
lu-b	.....	Lubricate
lu-d	.....	Ludicrous
lu-m	.....	Luminous
lu-ci	.....	Lucifer
ly-c	.....	Lyceum
l-in	.....	Lynch law
l-ing	.....	Linger
l-is	.....	Listen
l-it	.....	Literal

l-it-er	.....	Literature
l-it-y	.....	Litigate
l-ob	.....	Lobby
l-of	.....	Lofty
l-og	.....	Logic
l-og-er	.....	Loggerhead
l-oy	.....	Loiter
l-om	.....	Lombardy
l-on	.....	Longitude
l-o	.....	London
l-un	.....	Lunch
l-um	.....	Lumber
l-ush	.....	Luscious
l-v	.....	Levity
l-ith	.....	Lithograph
l-x	.....	Lexicographer

M

ma-g	.....	Magic
m-a	.....	Magazine
m-ag-na	.....	Magna charta
ma-chi	.....	Machine
ma-la	.....	Malaria
ma-l	.....	Malicious
ma-ne	.....	Maniac
ma-ri	.....	Marriage
ma-so	.....	Mason
ma-as	.....	Massacre
ma-tu	.....	Mature
ma	.....	Matron
me-l	.....	Melancholy
ma-n	.....	Maintain
me-di	.....	Medieval
me-dy	.....	Meditate
me-t	.....	Meteor
me-t-ro	.....	Metropolis
mi-nu	.....	Minute
mi-r	.....	Miracle
mi-x	.....	Mixture
mo-n	.....	Monster
mo-od	.....	Modest
mo-n-op	.....	Monopoly
mo-n-ot	.....	Monotony
mo-ra	.....	Morality
mu-ni	.....	Munificence

m-ath	.....	Mathematics
m-ac	.....	Maccabees
m-ad	.....	Madness
m-al-s	.....	Maelstrom
m-al	.....	Malady
m-al-fe	.....	Malfeasance
m-am	.....	Mammon
m-an	.....	Mandate
m-at	....	Matter
m-aw-so	...	Mausoleum
m-ax	.....	Maximum
mu	.....	Murder
m-er	.....	Mercury
m-r	.....	Merit
m-et	.....	Metal
m-et-f	.....	Metaphysical
m-ed	.....	Meditate
m-in	.....	Mineral
m-ing	.....	Mingle
m-in-m	.....	Minimum
m-ic	.....	Microscope
m-ish	.....	Missionary
m-it	.....	Mitigate
m-is	....	Mississippi
m-oc	.....	Mock
m-on-r	.....	Monarchy
m-on-s	.....	Monastery
m-on	.....	Monument
m-ul	.....	Multiply
m-ul-t	.....	Multitude
m-l	.....	Mellow
m-x	.....	Maxim
m-d	.....	Medical

N

n-ap	.....	Napkin
n-r	.....	Narcotic
n-ar	.....	Narrow
n-ec	.....	Necromancy
n-eg	.....	Negative
n-oy	.....	Noisome
n-on	.....	Noncommitted
n-on-k	.....	Nonconductor
n-on-n	.....	Nonentity
n-on-s	.....	Nonessential

n-on-r	.....	Nonresident
n-on-p	.....	Nonpayment
n-os	.....	Nostrum
n-ox	.....	Noxious
na-bo	.....	Neighbor
n-ar	.....	Narrative
ne-g	.....	Neglect
n-f	.....	Nephew
n-up	.....	Nuptials
nu-ti	.....	Nutritive
n-ul	.....	Null and void
nu-c	.....	Nuisance
ni-t	.....	Nitro
nu-t	.....	Nutral

O

o-p	.....	Opiate
o-pa	.....	Opake
o-ly	.....	Olympu
o-do	.....	Odoriferous
o-ra	.....	Oration
o-re	.....	Oriental
o-r-ang	.....	Orangoutang
or-a	.....	Oracle
o-va	.....	Ovation
o-ye	.....	Oyer and Terminer
oy-s	.....	Oysters
or-na	.....	Ornament
or-da	.....	Ordain
or-de	.....	Ordeal
or-tho	.....	Orthodox
or-th-og	.....	Orthography
ob	.....	Obelisk
ob-la	.....	Oblation
ob-vi	.....	Obviate
ob-du	.....	Obduracy
ob-n	.....	Obnoxious
oc-to	.....	October
of-h	.....	Of hand
of-s	.....	Offset
of-s-ing	.....	Offspring
ol-f	.....	Olfactory
ol-iv	.....	Olive branch
on-t	.....	Ontology
on-w	.....	Onward

op-u	.....Opulent
op-tic	.....Optical
op-pro	.....Opprobrium
os-c	.....Oscilate
os-s	.....Ossify
ot-to	.....Ottoman
ox-y	.....Oxygen

P

f-on	.....Phonography
p-il	.....Philadelphia
f-il	.....Philosophy
p-l-n	.....Plenipotentiary
p-r-l	.....Parliamentary
p-r-ac	.....Practicable
p-al-on	.....Paleontology
p-ar	.....Paragraph
p-am	.....Pamphlet
po-l	.....Political
p-q	.....Pecuniary
p-op	.....Popular
p-ub	.....Public
p-l	.....Plaintiff
po-s	.....Possession
p-os	.....Possible
pa-g	.....Pageant
pa-n	.....Painful
pa-al	.....Palace
p-al	.....Palatable
p-l-m	.....Pall Mall
p-al-p	.....Palpable
p-al-pi	.....Palpitate
p-aw	.....Paltry
p-an	.....Panegyric
p-an o	.....Panorama
p-an-th	.....Panthéism
p-an-the	.....Panthéon
pa-ra	.....Paradise
p-ar-a	.....Paradoxical
p-ar-l	.....Parallel
p-r	.....Parcel
p-r-ch	.....Parchment
p-rd	.....Pardon
pa-r	.....Parent
p-ish	.....Perish

p-r-s	.....Parsinonious
p-r-so	.....Parson
p-r-t	.....Participate
p-as	.....Paschal
p-ash	.....Passion
p-ot	.....Patriotic
pa-t	.....Patriarch
p-aw	.....Pause
p-n	.....Penetrate
p-ne	.....Penitent
p-n-in	.....Peninsula
p-n-t	.....Pentecost
p-nu	.....Penurious
p-s-t	.....Pestilence
p-t	.....Petition
p-et	.....Petrify
p-t-ro	.....Petroleum
p-et-t	.....Pettifog
f-ar	.....Pharisee
fe-no	.....Phenomena
f-os	.....Phosphate
fo-to	.....Photography
f-ra	.....Phrase
f-re-n	.....Phrenology
f-iz	.....Physiognomy
p-ic	.....Picture
p-il	.....Pilgrim
pi-o	.....Pioneer
p-l-as	.....Plastic
p-la-to	.....Platonism
p-l-aw	.....Plausible
p-l-un	.....Plunder
p-oc	.....Pocket
po-et	.....Poetical
p-oy	.....Point
p-oy-s	.....Poison
po-l	.....Polar
po-le	.....Police
p-ol	.....Policy
po-li	.....Politeness
po-lu	.....Pollute
p-ol-y	.....Polytechnic
p-ol-eth	.....Polytheism
p-un	.....Punish
pu-p	.....Pupil
p-er	.....Purgatory

pu-riPuritan
 pu-c-ilPusillanimous
 per-tPertinacity
 p-ithPythagorean

Q

que-itQuitclaim
 qui-inQuintessence
 q-odQuadrant
 q-od-ruQuadruped
 q-rQuartz

R

r-acRacking
 r-agRagged
 r-amRamble
 r-am-iRamify
 r-am pRampant
 r-nRange
 r-n-sRansom
 r-anKandom
 r-an-sRansacked
 r-apRapid
 re-pReap
 r-ashRationalism
 re-afReaffirm
 re-anReanimate
 re-butRebut
 re-c-ipReciprocal
 re-ciRecite
 re-coRecollect
 re-koRecourse
 re-k-ruRecruit
 re-ecRectify
 re-ec-tiRectitude
 re-duReduce
 re-esRe-establish
 re-fi-nRefinement
 re-fReflect
 re-f-raRefrain
 re-eshRefresh
 re-fRefuge
 re-fuRefuse
 re-fu-tRefutation

re-g-nRegenerate
 re-g-sRegister
 re-treRetrench
 re-lRelinquish
 re-l-ucReluctant
 re-mReminiscence
 re-m-onRemonstrate
 re-moRemove
 re-muRemunerate
 re-p-ubRepublican
 re-p-nRepentance
 re-p-leReplevin
 re-poReport
 r-ep-reReprehensible
 r-preReprieve
 re-puRepudiate
 re-p-ulRepulse
 re-queRequest
 r-s-qResque
 re-s-mResemble
 re-c-nRecent
 re-s-rReserve
 re-siResign
 re-zResist
 re-s-orResort
 re-s-pRespect
 r-s-piRespiration
 re-s-poRespond
 re-s-toRestoration
 re-s-tRestraint
 re-icRestrict
 r-etReticence
 re-tiRetirement
 r-et-tRetrograde
 r-et-roRetrospect
 re-v-erReverse
 re-vReview
 re-viRevise
 r-ap-soRhapsody
 r-idRidicule
 r-igRigmarole
 ri-pRipe
 ro-bRobust
 ro-taRotation
 r-otRotten
 ru-tRoutine

ru-b	.....Rubicon
ru-d	.....Rudiment
r-ug	.....Rugged
ru-mi	.....Ruminate
r-ush	.....Rushing
re-vo	.....Revoke
re-c-in	.....Rescind

S

sa-k	.....Sacrament
sa-lu	.....Salute
so-ber	.....Sober
so-l-is	.....Solicit
sy-n-on	.....Synonymous
sho-l	.....Shoulder
so-v	.....Sovereign
sy-m	.....Symptom
sa-n	.....Saint
sa-t	.....Satan
s-ad	.....Sadness
s-ab	.....Sabbath Day
s-ad-u	.....Sadducee
s-al	.....Salary
sa-lu	.....Salutary
s-am	.....Sample
s-ang	.....Sanctify
s-an-c	.....Sanction
s-an	.....Sanitary
s-an-he	.....Sanhedrim
s-af	.....Sapphire
s-at-t	.....Satellite
s-at-er	.....Saturday
s-e c	.....Second
s-ec-t	.....Sectarian
s-ec-u	.....Secular
s-ep-tu	.....Septuagint
s-im	.....Simple
c-im	.....Similar
c-il	.....Silver
s-in	.....Sinecure
s-il-lo	.....Syllogism
s-in-th	.....Synthesis
s-ow	.....South
s-on	.....Sauntering
s-ol	.....Solitary

s-of	.....Sophism
s-or	.....Source
c-or-c	.....Sorcery
so	.....Sound
s-um	.....Summon
s-un	.....Sunday
s-y-co	.....Sycophant
s-k	.....Scarce
s-k-y	.....Skillful
s-k-an	.....Scanty
s-k-r	.....Scarlet
s-k-v	.....Scavenger
s-k-ru	.....Scruple
s-k-ul	.....Sculpture
s-ke	.... Scheme
s-ko	.....Score
c-lu	.....Seclude
c-l	.....Seldom done
s-la	.....Slavonic
c-n	.....Scene
s-p-c	.....Specialty
s-p-on	.....Spontaneous
s-pa	.....Spare
s-p	.....Species
s-p-ec	.....Spectacle
s-pu	.....Spurious
s-k-p	.....Skeptic
s-li	.....Slide
s-ly	.....Slight
s-l-um	.....Slumber
s-t-ra	.....Strange thing
s-tu-p	.....Stupendous
s-tu	.....Stupidity
s-at	.....Saturate
sa	.....Satire
s-ta	.....Stable
s-t-at	.....Statuary
s-t-ag	.....Stagnate
s-t-r	.....Startle
s-t-m	.....Steam
s-t-re	.....Stereotype phrase
s-t-er	.....Sterility
s-t-im	.....Stimulate
s-t-uc	.....Structure
s-t-ug	.....Struggle
s-m	.....Semblance

s-emSemi-circle
 s-m-ilSimilitude
 s-n-itSenatorial
 s-p-ecSpeculate
 c-reSerious
 se-queSequence.
 s-rSorrow
 s-queSqueeze
 s-waSway
 s-weSweep
 w-ichSwitch
 s-cScrofula
 c-cSeasick
 c-ciSeaside
 c-shoSeashore
 c-qSecure

T

tre-sTrespass
 t-abTabernacle
 t-mTemple
 t-m-pTempest
 t-m-p-erTemperature
 t-m-poTemporary
 t-olTolerable
 t-rTransient
 tu-ishTuition
 t-wTwelfth
 t-acTact
 t-anTangible
 t-an tTantalize
 t-an-taTantamount.
 t-r-nTarnish
 t-arTarry
 t-asTask
 t-awTautology
 t-avTavern
 t-ecTechnical
 t-nTenant
 t-xTexture
 t-imTimid
 t-ipTipple
 to-bTobacco
 t-oyToil
 t-orTorpedo

t-r-idTorrid Zone
 t-owTower
 t-ow-nTownship
 t-acTrack
 t-raTradition
 t-afTraffic
 t-r-adTragedy
 t-avTravel
 t-r-anTranquility
 t-r-ibTribulation
 t-r-i-buTributary
 t-umTumble
 tu-mTumor
 ter-buTurbulent
 ter-miTerminate
 ter-mTurmoil
 ter-piTurpitude
 t-w-yTwilight
 t-y-inkTwinkling
 tu-foTwofold
 t-m-pTemper
 theTheatre
 the-zTheism
 the-ocTheocracy
 the-olTheology
 the-sThesis
 the-vThieving
 th-erThirst
 th-r-eshThreshold
 th-r-ifThrift
 th-riThrice
 th-roThrone
 th-ruThroughout

U

un-dUndoubted
 un-d-nUndeniable
 u-anUnanimous
 un-m-sUnmistakable
 un-s-cUnsecured
 un-n-atUnnatural
 un-se-riUnceremonious
 un-ne-sUnnecessary
 um-bUmbrage
 um-b-lUmbrella
 unUnable

un-ac Unaccountable
 un-ac-qua..... Unacquainted
 un of Unofficial
 un-al Unalterable
 un-c Uncertain
 un-ch Unchanged
 un-chi Unchristian
 un-cy Uncivilized
 un-fa Unfaithful
 un-f Unfair
 un-f-or Unfortunate
 un-full Unfulfill
 un-g Ungrateful
 un-g-r Unguarded
 un-h-l Unhealthy
 un-er Unhurt
 u-ni Uniform
 un-im Unimpaired
 un-im-p Unimproved
 un-in Uninjured
 u-ne Unique
 u-ni-ta Unitarian
 u-ni-v Universal
 un-qua Unqualified
 un-l-er Unlearned
 un-l-im Unlimited
 un-lu Unloose
 un-uc Unlucky
 un-me Unmeaning
 un-m-er Unmerciful
 un-m Unmoved
 un-na Unnatural
 un-no Unnoticed
 un-op Unopposed
 un-or Unorganized
 un-pa Unpaid
 un-p-ar Unparalleled
 un-fill Unphilosophical
 un-p Unpleasant
 un-p-op Unpopular
 un-p-re Unprecedented
 un-p-j Unprejudiced
 un-p Unprepared
 un-pro Unproductive
 un-pro-f..... Unprofitable
 un-pro-t..... Unprotected

un-p-un Unpunished
 un-que Unquenchable
 un-q Unquestioned
 un-r Unreasonable
 un-ri Unrivalled
 un-re Unregenerate
 un-re-p Unrepentant
 un-re-s Unreserved
 un-ry Unrighteous
 un-s Unscriptural
 un-in Uninspired
 un-c-ru Unscrupulous
 un-s-k Unskillful
 un-so Unsociable
 un-sa-l Unsolicited
 un-s-t Unsteady
 un-s-uc Unsuccessful
 un-su Unsuitable
 un-cer Uncircumcised
 un-s-us Unsuspected
 un-sy Unsystematic
 un-w Unwarrantable
 u-s-er Usurped
 u-to Utopian
 u-b Ubiquity
 un-b Unblushingly
 un-p Unprincipled
 un-ob Unobjectionable
 un-aw Unostentatious
 un-x Unexampled
 un-h-er Unheard of
 un-f Unfruitful
 un-fa Unfaithful

V

v-is Visi to
 ver-u Virulent
 v-il Villainy
 v-ic Victim
 v-ul-t Vulture
 v-ul Vulgar
 v-ul-g Vulgate
 v-ul-n Vulnerable
 vo-t Vote
 vi-k Vicarious

vi-bVibrate
 v-xVexation
 ver-n-ac.....Vernacular
 v-nVenerate
 v-lVelocity of
 v-olVolume of
 vo-raVoracious
 v-oy-yVoyage
 v-oyVoid
 v-owVouch
 v-erVerdant
 v-asVeracity
 ver-bosVerbosity
 ver-tVertical
 v-ol-kVolcano
 ver-t-bVertebrated
 ver-sVersatility
 v-agVagabond
 v-anVandalism
 v-asVacillate.

W

we-oshWashington
 y-ilWilderness
 waWait
 wa-kWake

wa-nWander
 wa-rWarrant
 wa-vWaving
 we-kWeak
 we-rWear
 we-lWelcome
 yl-fWelfare
 we-l-mWell-meaning
 we-doWidowhood
 y-lWield
 r-echWretch
 r-ingWrinkle
 y-inWind
 y-ingWing
 y-nWine-press
 wWood
 w-yWorld-wide
 wy-nWonders of nature
 wo-n-gWonders of grace
 wo-n-dis... { Wonderful discoveries
 wa-inWalk in darkness
 wa-lWalk in the light
 weWhether or not
 we-nWhen it comes
 w-yWidespread
 y-dWide world

Ninth Principle of Abbreviation. Stenographic Word Signs.

• one	^ unto	⤿ passage
• can.....	^ until.....	⤿ pattern.....
• now	^ speak	⤿ punctual
• some	∨ open	⌒ water
• come.....	∨ state.....	⌒ atmo-sphere....
• done	∨ idea	⌒ foundation
| shall	└ here, hear	× fix
| first.....	└ most	× excite.....
| last	└ least	× exclude
| a, an	└ fact	† family
| and.....	└ fail.....	† rain.....
| any	└ find	† cloud
- cause	| were	⋈ first place
- work.....	| was	⋈ place.....
- call	| little	⋈ second place
- from	○ but	⋈ although
- what	○ alone	⋈ also.....
- word	○ put	⋈ practice
/ whether	⊙ small	⋈ ink
/ within....	⊙ smell.....	⋈ evening.....
/ without	⊙ circumstance	⋈ sacrifice
\\ such	⌒ above	⌒ bread
\\ must.....	⌒ upon	⌒ middle.....
\\ much	⌒ about	⌒ beneath
\\ before	○ aware	○ swear
\\ between..	○ bring	○ recreate.....
\\ because	○ out	○ latter
✓ could	○ fuel	✓ employ
✓ would....	○ fountain.....	✓ double.....
✓ should	○ fortune	✓ trouble






















Ninth Principle of Abbreviation.

This principle of abbreviation consists in the employment of what we call unalphabetical word signs. By the incorporation of the vowels with the consonants we reserve for other purposes the small dots, dashes, curves, angles and circles, which other systems are obliged to use for vowel signs, and which we here turn to the great advantage of making them represent that large class of little words which are most familiarly used, and which enter into almost every sentence of our language. To assist in memorizing these, care has been taken in many instances, that one of the three words, which the same sign represents by its meaning, will suggest the locality of the sign, whether above, upon or below the line. Their positions are governed by Rule XII, as follows: These characters have three positions in reference to the line of writing, each of which designates the three words as here arranged, the positions are therefore fixed and must be strictly followed. Of course when these signs are used for word-signs, they are to follow the common order of word-signs: namely, that each must stand alone in its place, with spaces between such as only words have.























It will be about as difficult to commit this page of signs to memory as all the rest in the book, as they are not connected with the alphabet. But it must be remembered that in Pitman's Phonography, and in all of its modifications, nearly all these signs are used, and some of them have five or more places in relation to the consonants to signify vowels and peculiar sounds; and of course each sign must be remembered as well as its place in order to write it properly; while therefore they are convenient to our system, and may be wholly omitted without in the least marring it, they are indispensable to others.

In using these characters for word-signs it gives us another principle of identity, and therefore adds to legibility. We have known persons to have committed all these signs, as well as the alphabetical word signs in our first edition, in the course of six illustrated lectures, one per week, and of being able to write them readily in this brief space of time

Tenth Principle of Abbreviation. Hieroglyphics.

	Turn around
	Turn short
	Turn over
	Turn under
	Turn in
	Turn to the right
	Turn to the left
	Turn out
	Turn up
	Turn down
	Turn back
	The north pole
	The south pole
	Southern hemisphere
	Northern hemisphere
	Centre of gravity
	Equinoctial line
	New moon
	Half moon
	Full moon
	Pyramids of Egypt

Hieroglyphics.

	An angle of 45°
	Telescopical view
	Microscopical view
	Flash of lightning
	The rain bow
	Hills and Mountains
	Sun, moon and stars
	An iceberg
	A range of hills
	Mount Vesuvius
	Arrow of Death
	Back and forth
	That line of business
	It stands perpendicular
	At right angles with
	Out of the world
	In the world
	Telegraphic communication
	An inclined plane
	Circumference of the earth
	Suspension bridge
	Runs parallel

Tenth Principle of Abbreviation.

This consists in the construction of certain hieroglyphics. The picturesque formation of which, as well as the manner of making them, conveys the meaning of the sentences which they represent. For example, fix the point of the pen on the paper, and as you hear the words "turn around," move it in a circle and you have the character for the sentence. Commence again and move it according to the direction "Turn short," and you have an unfinished circle to represent the sentence. Commence again and turn over the point of starting, and you have made the character for the sentence "Turn over." Commence again and turn the course of the pen under the point of starting, and you have the sentence "Turn under. And so, turn the finishing stroke within the circle, and you have the sentence "Turn in." Run it to the right, and you have the sentence "Turn to the right;" also to the left, and you have the sentence "Turn to the left." Turn it up, and you have the sentence "Turn up;" down, and you have the sentence "Turn down;" out, and you have the sentence "Turn out."

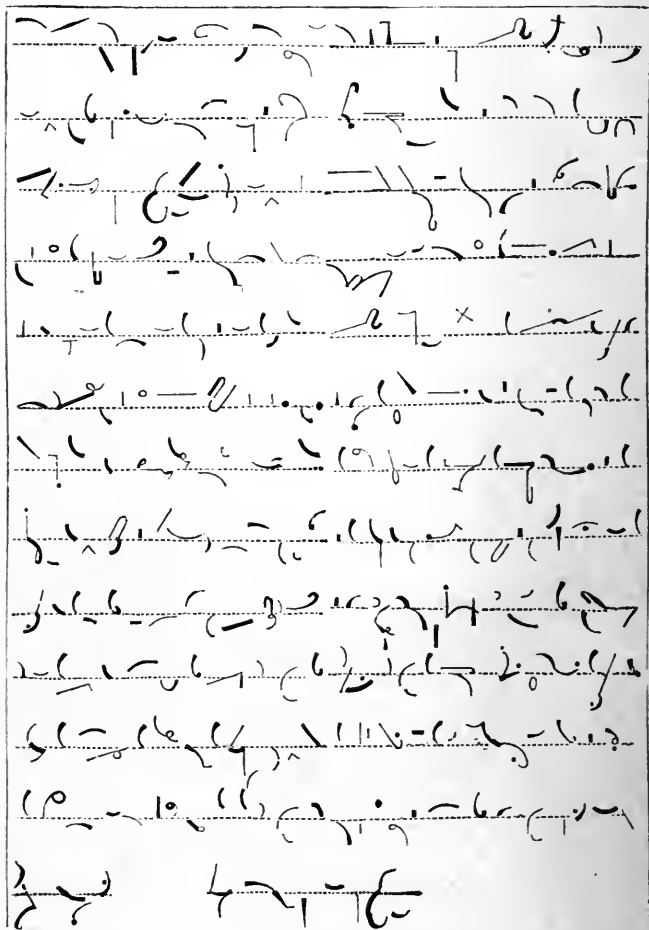
In relation to the sign representing the sentence "At right angles with," we may say that the upright side of the angle should be made first and the lower one carried to the left, leaving the figure standing in the contrary direction from that formed by the T and K phonographs, the last of which is always made from left to right. These are all to be made longer than the phonographic signs. In relation to the *line* which signifies the sentence "That line of business," we may remark that it should be made about double the length of alphabetical K; and the same rule applies to the vertical sign for the sentence "It stands perpendicular," and also to the sign for the sentence "An inclined plane," which lies on the same angle as the phonetic J, and should be made about double its length. We may also remark, in reference to the character for the sentence "Telegraphic communication," that the upright strokes designate the poles and the hori-

zontal one the wire of a telegraph line ; and also those for the sentence "Suspension bridge," the upright strokes are the piers and the horizontal curve line the suspension wire. As a whole, we may say that the cuts are correct examples, and if nearly followed there will be no danger of confounding them with any other characters in the book

In the construction of these two pages, we have been actuated by the considerations of showing, in the first place, how simple and legible some sentences may be thus written, and in the second place, how extremely difficult it would be to extend this principle to any great length, much less to make it represent the whole language. It must not be supposed that the Oriental hieroglyphics are short hand writing, as a very slight examination of their characters, compared with the words they represent, will show that they are far more numerous and difficult of construction than those of our common English, and are therefore not as short as it. A third reason for constructing these pages was the mere novelty the signs manifest with their import, as well as going to show the entire difference between it and an intelligent system of short hand writing.

These characters, having their own peculiar forms, may occupy the place, on the line of writing, of the ordinary signs of words written out in full, only that the common spacing between each of them, and between them and other signs, must be preserved.

Exercise No. 1.—See Page 103.



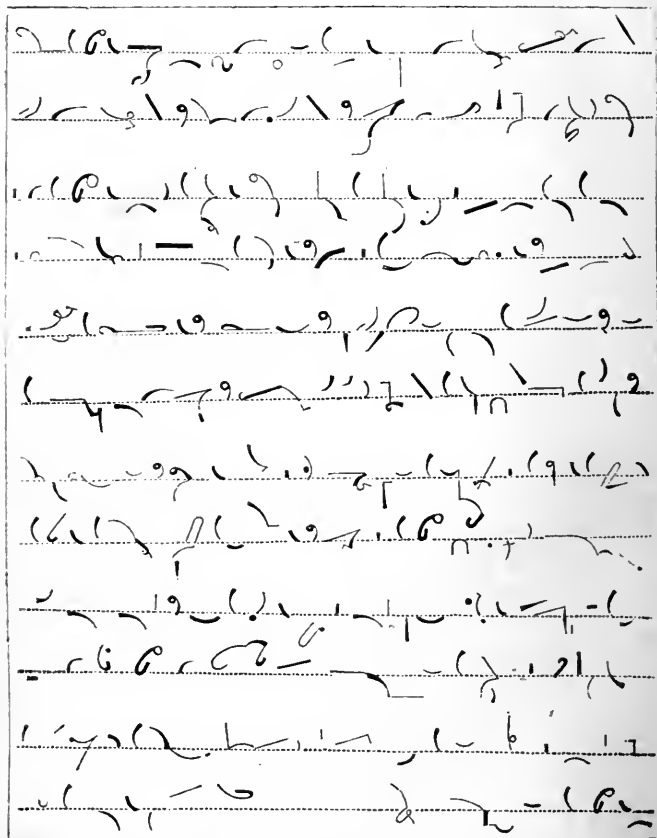
Exercise No. 1.

THE NATURE OF TRUE ELOQUENCE.

DANIEL WEBSTER.

“When public bodies are to be addressed on momentous occasions, when great interests are at stake, and strong passions excited, nothing is valuable in speech further than it is connected with high intellectual and moral endowments. Clearness, force, and earnestness are the qualities which produce conviction. True eloquence does not consist in speech, it cannot be brought from far. Labor and learning may toil for it, but they will toil in vain. Words and phrases may be marshaled in every way, but they cannot compass it. It must exist in the man, in the subject, and in the occasion. Affected passion, intense expression, the pomp of declamation, all may aspire after it ; but they cannot reach it. It comes, if it comes at all, like the outbreking of a fountain from the earth, or the bursting forth of volcanic fires with original, native force. The graces taught in the schools, the costly ornaments and the contrivances of speech, shock and disgust men, when their own lives, and the fate of their wives, their children, and their country, hang on the decision of the hour. Then words have lost their power, rhetoric is vain, and all elaborate oratory contemptible. Even genius itself then feels rebuked, as in the presence of higher qualities. Then patriotism is eloquence ; then self-devotion is eloquence. The clear conception outrunning the deductions of logic, the high purpose, the firm resolve, the dauntless spirit, spoken by the tongue, beaming from the eye, informing every feature, and urging the whole man onward to his object, this—this is eloquence ; or rather it is something greater and higher than all eloquence ; it is action—noble, sublime, god-like action.”

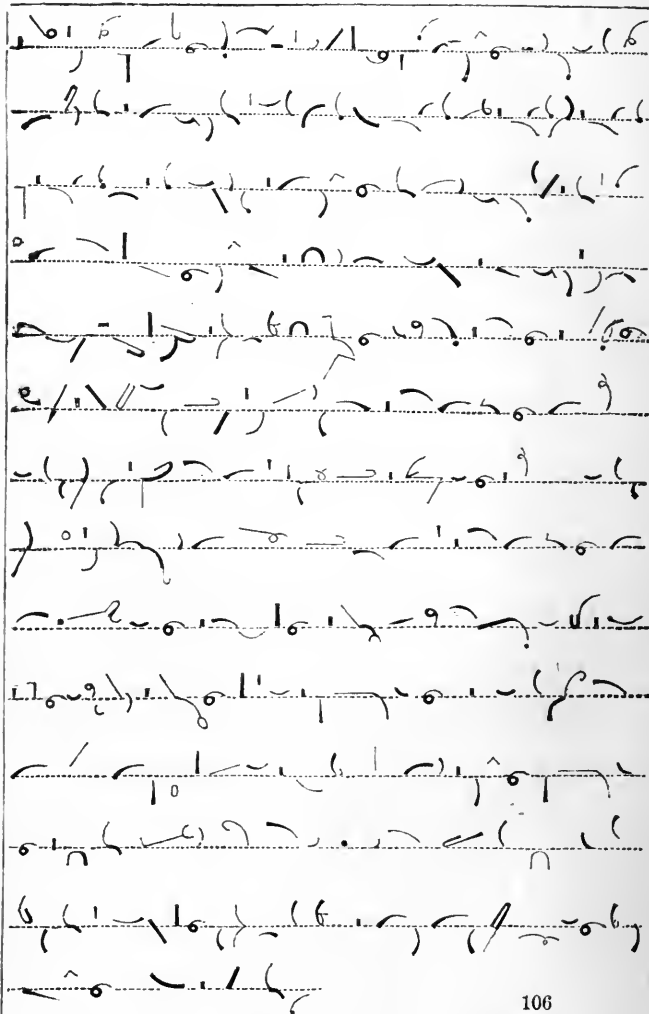
Exercise No. 2.—See Page 103.



Exercise No. 2.

RICHARD WATSON ON THE GLORY OF MAN.

Mark the glory of collective man. United, he puts on the appearance of strength. He founds empires ; he builds cities ; he guards by his armies ; he cements by his policy. Ah ! vain attempt ! Still, "all flesh is grass, and all the glory of man as the flower of grass." Trace the track of civilized and powerful man through the world, and you will find it covered with the wreck of his hopes ; and the very monuments of his power have been converted into the mockery of his weakness. His eternal cities moulder in their ruins ; the serpent hisses in the cabinet where he planned his empires. Echo itself is startled by the foot which breaks the silence that has reigned for ages in his halls of feast and song. Columns stand in the untrodden desert ; and the hut of the shepherd, or the den of the robber, shelters the only residence of his palaces. And the glory which now exists is crumbling everywhere where it has not the cement of Christianity, and where it takes not something of perpetuity from the everlasting word. All heathen glory, all Mohamedan pride, creak in the blast, and nod to their fall. The withering wind or the raging tempest shall pass over them in turn, and men shall sit upon the ruins of their proudest grandeur.



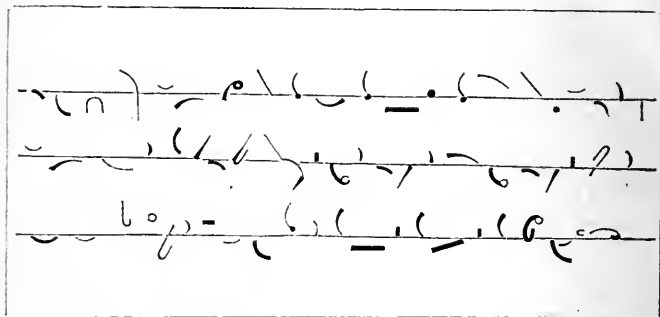
Exercise No. 3.

THE GOOD SAMARITAN.

LUKE 10 : 25-37.

“And behold, a certain lawyer stood up and tempted Him, saying, Master, what shall I do to inherit eternal life? He said unto him, What is written in the law, how readest thou? and he answering, said, Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy strength, and with all thy mind; and thy neighbor as thyself. And He said unto him, Thou hast answered right: this do and thou shalt live. But he, willing to justify himself, said unto Jesus, And who is my neighbor? And Jesus answering, said, A certain man went down from Jerusalem to Jericho and fell among thieves, which stripped him of his raiment, and wounded him, and departed leaving him half dead. And by chance there came down a certain priest that way; and when he saw him he passed by on the other side. And likewise a Levite, when he was at that place, came and looked on him, and passed by on the other side. But a certain Samaritan, as he journeyed, came where he was; and when he saw him he had compassion on him, and went to him and bound up his wounds, pouring in oil and wine, and set him on his own beast, and brought him to an inn, and took care of him. On the morrow, when he departed, he took out two pence and gave them to the host, and said unto him, take care of him; and whatsoever thou spendest more, when I come again I will repay thee. Which now of these three thinkest thou was neighbor unto him that fell among the thieves? And he said, He that shewed mercy on him. Then said Jesus unto him, Go and do thou likewise.”

Exercise No. 4.—See below.



Exercise No. 4.

THE LORD'S PRAYER.

MATT. 6 : 9-13.

“Our Father which art in heaven, hallowed be Thy name.
Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth as it is in
heaven. Give us this day our daily bread, and forgive us
our debts as we forgive our debtors, and lead us not into
temptation, but deliver us from evil. For Thine is the
kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever. Amen.”

Testimonies.

PROF. MITCHELL.

MY DEAR SIR :—I have just had the pleasure of examining your system of Phonography, and I am surprised that you have been able to make such improvement.

Some twenty years ago I learned Pitman's system, and later Graham's style ; and I cannot help but wish that I had been saved the trouble of both by learning your condensed, free and easy system. With this work and improvement of yours, none need despair of learning short hand. You have succeeded well, and the public will ever be indebted to you for making so simple and easy that which heretofore had been so complexed and hard to learn.

JOSEPH WILD, D.D.,

Pastor Union Congregational Church.

BROOKLYN, July 8th, 1876.

PROF. THOMAS MITCHELL.

DEAR SIR :—Having attended the six illustrated lectures in your system of Short Hand Phonography, I can say that it is so short and easy to be learned, that I can even now, just at their close, introduce it as a teacher into my school ; and I have no hesitation in saying that it should be taught as a regular branch of common school education, so that when the children graduate they could write our language with the rapidity of speech.

What confirms me in this opinion is what I saw and heard in the half hour you spent in illustrating the principles of your system to my school, the children reading readily whatever you wrote upon the black-board, although some of the sentences were long and words difficult. I therefore cheerfully recommend your system to the consideration of all Boards of public instruction, and indeed to all educators of whatever class or grade.

CHARLES A. LIBBY,

Principal of Common School.

I concur in the above.

T. M. TERRY,

Pastor of M.E. Church.

FLATBUSH, July 6th, 1876.

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